No. 18-966

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, ET AL.,
Petitioners,

—v.—

STATE OF NEW YORK, ET AL.,
Respondents.

ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI BEFORE JUDGMENT
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

JOINT APPENDIX
(VOLUME 4)

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI FILED: JAN. 25, 2019
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United States Census Bureau

The Disclosure Review Board

Disclosure Avoidance Officer
Exempt Data Product Release Form

Must Submit by COB Friday Preceding DRB

EXEMPTION INFORMATION			
DAO Name	**William Wisniewski, CDAR**	**Date of DRB**	**1/22/2018**
Requester Name	**John Abowd**	Division / Agency	**ADRM**
Disclosure Avoidance Programmer	**N/A**		

SUMMARY OF REQUEST
Name of Request **Memo to Department of Justice Request to Add Citizenship Question to the 2020 Census (DRB Bypass Number: CBDRB-2018-CDAR-014)**
Please Provide a Brief Summary of the Bypassed Request **As stated in the memo, the Department of Justice has requested block-level citizen voting-age population estimates by OMB-approved race and ethnicity categories from the 2020 Census of Population and Housing. Currently, these estimates are provided in two related data products: the PL94-171 redistricting data, produced by April 1st of the year following a decennial census under the authority of 13 U.S.C. Section 141, and the Citizen Voting Age Population by Race and Ethnicity (CVAP) tables produced every February from the most recent five-year American Community Survey data. In this memo, the requester, along with other executives at Census, consider, and explain three alternatives to the DOJ's request, and give their own recommendations.**

EXEMPTION JUSTIFICATIONS	
Data products eligible to bypass the Disclosure Review Board for immediate approval by a Disclosure Avoidance Officer can be:	
A data product that is created from publicly available data files (as a custom extract) or public use files (PUFs)	
A data product produced from a repetitive survey that is nearly identical to one approved by the DRB in the last 12 months with no changes or additions to:	• **Geographic Information** • **Data Items Published** • **Disclosure Avoidance Processes**
DRB Date **Click Here**	DRB Approval # **Click Here**

A Census demographic data product that has all three of the following features:	• **All reported geographies have weighted population sizes of at least 100,000** • **All unweighted tabular cell counts of 1s and 2s are suppressed, even if weighted frequencies are reported** • **All weighted counts are rounded, other than those previously reported in published PUFs**

The Product Satisfies Which Exception?

At the request of the Associate Director and Chief Scientist of the Research and Methodology Directorate, this product was sent to CDAR to obtain approval via DAO Bypass. This request mainly falls under the last category above. Data is reported at the national level, and is given as rounded numbers (households only), or as rates (individual level). All of the underlying associated unweighted counts easily pass our cell size thresholds (these are not reported anywhere in the memo). One section of the memo also includes previously released rounded people counts and enumeration/imputation rates for the 2010 Census (reference: Census Coverage Measurement Estimation Report: Summary of Estimates of Coverage for Persons in the United States, Memo G-01, and Table 19 of 2010 Census Memorandum G-01).

[redacted]

A copy of this form should be retained by the requesting Division and a copy should be provided to the DRB Coordinator. A list of these requests and releases should be provided to the DRB on a monthly basis. If this data product is not exempt, it must be referred to the Disclosure Review Board for approval. Refer to the *Disclosure Avoidance Officer* Administration Manual for details on the process.

Once the product has been determined to have satisfied the rules for exemption to DRB review please sign and date below.

(signed) William Wisniewski, 1/19/18

Disclosure Avoidance Officer	Project Supervisor

Understanding the Quality of Alternative Citizenship Data Sources for the 2020 Census[1]

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Misty L. Heggeness[3]

Suzanne M. Dorinski[4]

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August 6, 2018

[1] We thank career staff and statistical experts within the Bureau who graciously gave their time and effort to review, comment, edit, and make improvements to this document. The analysis, thoughts, opinions, and any errors presented here are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect any official position of the U.S. Census Bureau. All results have been reviewed to ensure that no confidential information is disclosed. The Disclosure Review Board release numbers are DRB-B0093-CDAR-20180621, DRB-B0103-CDAR-20180712, and DRB-B0113-CDAR-20180806. Republication in whole or part must be cleared with the authors.

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Abstract

This paper examines the quality of citizenship data in self-reported survey responses compared to administrative records and evaluates options for constructing an accurate count of resident U.S. citizens. Person-level discrepancies between survey-collected citizenship data and administrative records are more pervasive than previously reported in studies comparing survey and administrative data aggregates. Our results imply that survey-sourced citizenship data produce significantly lower estimates of the noncitizen share of the population than would be produced from currently available administrative records; both the survey-sourced and administrative data have shortcomings that could contribute to this difference. Our evidence is consistent with noncitizen respondents misreporting their own citizenship status and failing to report that of other household members. At the same time, currently available administrative records may miss some naturalizations and capture others with a delay. The evidence in this paper also suggests that adding a citizenship question to the 2020 Census would lead to lower self-response rates in households potentially containing noncitizens, resulting in higher fieldwork costs and a lower-quality population count.

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1. Introduction

National statistical agencies are charged with collecting and reporting accurate information about society, including individuals, households, and businesses. This information is used to produce official statistics about the demographic composition of persons living in the nation – including information about migration, citizenship, and mobility. For decades, the United States has relied on household survey questionnaires to collect data on migration and immigration status (Census Bureau 2002). Generally, the focus is on whether an individual has lived in that current location for more than one (or five) years, a date for their last move, citizenship status, and year of naturalization. To date, the collection of this information via survey vehicles has been sufficient for general statistical reporting on immigrants living in the U.S.; however, very few studies have examined the extent to which individuals answer these sensitive questions accurately, how inclusion of these questions affects overall response rates, or how item nonresponse on these questions compares to other questions.

In this paper, we study the quality of self-reported citizenship questions by comparing responses in the American Community Survey (ACS), the Census, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), and administrative records on citizenship from the Social Security Administration. There are now multiple survey and administrative sources of data to study immigration and citizenship status. We examine the strengths and weaknesses of these sources for the development of future statistics on citizenship status. We focus on both the accuracy and completeness in all options. The alternatives we consider for constructing a count of resident citizens are the following: (A) no change in current data collection, combined with small area estimation using the ACS and administrative citizenship data sources, (B) add a citizenship question to the 2020 Census, (C) obtain citizenship status from administrative records for the entire 2020 Census population, and (D) combine alternatives (B) and (C). Factors to consider when evaluating these alternatives include the quality of the data sources, comprehensiveness and biases in data coverage, cost, and the effects on the quality of the 2020 full population count. We analyze each of these aspects.

We find that discrepancies between survey-collected citizenship data and administrative records are more extensive than discrepancy estimates from previous research. The degree to which persons who are noncitizens in administrative records self-report being citizens in surveys is greater for non-Hispanics than Hispanics. Most of the people with these discrepancies report being citizens from birth or naturalized long ago, regardless of ethnicity. The discrepancy patterns imply that the ACS estimate of the noncitizen share of the population is lower than comparable estimates based on currently available administrative records.

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 provides general background and history of the current issue. Section 3 documents the coverage of survey and administrative record citizenship data. The quality of the data from survey and administrative record sources is analyzed in Section 4. Section 5 contains regression analyses of item response and data quality. Section 6 estimates the effects of inclusion of a citizenship question on survey response rates. Estimates of the citizenship question's effects on the cost and quality of the 2020 Census in general are provided in Section 7. Forecasts of the number of people for whom citizenship is sourced by the 2020 Census

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citizenship question, administrative records, and model imputation when using each of the alternatives are given in Section 8. Section 9 concludes.

2. Background

2.1 History of Citizenship Data Collection through Household Surveys and Censuses

The Census Bureau has collected and preserved citizenship data since 1820 via historical full count censuses, household surveys, and administrative records (AR), but the practice of asking citizenship and migration-related questions on censuses has varied over time. The 1820 and 1830 Censuses asked for a tally of the total number of non-naturalized foreigners in the household. The 1870 Census asked citizenship status of all male persons aged 21 and older (Census Bureau 2002). The federal government did not ask citizenship status during the 1880 Census, but reintroduced it in the 1890 Census, and the question stayed on full-count Census questionnaires through 1950. The 1950 Census was the last full-count Census to ask the citizenship status of every resident in the U.S. if he or she reported a foreign birthplace (Census Bureau 2002).

While the 1960 Census did not ask about citizenship throughout the country, it was reintroduced on the long form (which sampled approximately one-in-six households across the country) in the 1970 Census and remained on the long form until 2000 (Census Bureau 2002). The question never reappeared on the short form after 1950. After the 2000 Census, citizenship data collection moved to the American Community Survey (ACS), which replaced the Census long form. The ACS collects responses from approximately 1.6 percent of households annually (American Community Survey 2016a, American Community Survey 2016b).[7]

Since the advent of the long form and continuing with the ACS, the Census Bureau has focused Census enumeration on obtaining only the data necessary for a concise and condensed full-population count (Weinberg 2011). It also prioritizes the collection of data mandated by Public Law 94-171 (PL94), which instructs the Census Bureau to cooperate with state redistricting offices in support of their efforts to redraw legislative districts in compliance with the Constitution, Supreme Court, and the 1965 Voting Rights Act. The questionnaire asks only the core demographic, race, ethnicity, and housing questions, not including citizenship.

2.2 The Citizen Voting Age Population by Race and Ethnicity (CVAP) Table

On December 12, 2017, the Census Bureau received a request from the Department of Justice to include a citizenship question on the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (Department of Justice 2017). The request prompted the Census Bureau to conduct a study of the feasibility and best options for meeting this request. This paper summarizes the technical analysis conducted for alternative options for obtaining citizenship data for the entire population to produce the Citizen Voting Age Population by Race and Ethnicity (CVAP) table at the census block level. CVAP is

[7] We calculate this number using American Fact Finder (AFF) Tables B98001 and B25001.

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currently produced at the census block-group level using estimates from the five-year American Community Survey (ACS) data.

Since 1975, the Census Bureau has provided population estimates by detailed geography to support redistricting under Public Law 94-171 (PL94). For the 2000 Census, the Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) estimates, tabulated at the block-group level, were produced from the long form citizenship question. Since 2011, the CVAP estimates have been tabulated annually at the block-group level from the most recent 5-year ACS data. The 2011 publication was based on the 2005-2009 ACS surveys. These data were released in the same time frame as the 2010 PL94 redistricting estimates.[8] The redistricting data must be released before April 1st of the year following a census under the authority of 13 U.S.C. Section 141.

The difficulty in integrating these two tables for redistricting and enforcement of the Voting Rights Act was cited by the Department of Justice in its December 12, 2017 letter. The Department of Justice requested block-level citizen voting-age population estimates by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB)-approved race and ethnicity categories[9] directly from the 2020 Census of Population and Housing, which would require the addition of a citizenship question directly onto the full count 2020 Census enumeration form.

2.3 Prior Research on Citizenship Data Quality

We build on past research on Census citizenship data quality. Prior studies have suggested that citizenship is inaccurately estimated in Census Bureau surveys. Passel and Clark (1997) document that the 1990 Census and 1996 Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates of the number of naturalized persons are much higher than the numbers from Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) administrative data.[10] The study suggests that about 75 percent of those who report having lived in the U.S. fewer than five years and being naturalized citizens probably are not citizens, at least at the time of the survey. Furthermore, one-third of longer-resident Central American and Mexican origin individuals who self-reported naturalization were probably not citizens at the time of the survey. These discrepancies were attributed to incorrect reporting, possibly because respondents were confused about their status or had an incentive to misreport it to enumerators and interviewers.

Camarota and Capizzano (2004) conducted focus groups with over 50 field representatives (FRs) for the Census 2000 Supplemental Survey (a pilot for the ACS). FRs reported that foreign-born respondents living in the country illegally or from countries where there is distrust in government were less likely to participate. Some foreign-born respondents failed to list all household members. FRs suspected that some foreign-born respondents misreported citizenship status, and they

[8] For more information, see: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/voting-rights/cvap.html and https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2010_census.html .
[9] See Office of Management and Budget (1997).
[10] This comes from Van Hook and Bachmeier's (2013) summary of Passel and Clark (1997).

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believed this was due to "recall bias, a fear of the implications of certain responses or a desire to answer questions in a socially desirable way."

More recently, Van Hook and Bachmeier (2013) compared 2010 ACS and Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) naturalizations data, finding that the ACS produced higher naturalization estimates than OIS for those residing in the U.S. less than five years, as well as for longer-resident Mexican-origin persons. Several papers have studied the effects of state immigration laws on the number and locational choices of immigrants (see, for example, Amuendo-Dorantes and Lozano 2014 and 2015, Bohn et al. 2014, Ellis et al. 2014, Good 2013, and Orrenius and Zavodny 2016). They have generally found reductions in the immigrant population after the introduction of these laws.[11] Deterioration in survey data quality during periods of stronger immigration enforcement could help explain the measured reductions. We contribute to the literature on Census citizenship data quality by directly linking Census and household survey data to administrative records. We not only examine the quality of survey-collected citizenship data, but also the effect of including a citizenship question on the quality of other data via their consequences for response rates and nonresponse follow-up.

3.1 Survey Coverage

In addition to the full count Census of Population and Housing that collects a limited amount of information on the entire population once every ten years, the Census Bureau also collects information on individuals and households in both legally-mandated and sponsored (reimbursable) surveys. These surveys collect more detailed demographic, social, and economic characteristics of people living in the United States, including information on citizenship status and migration variables.

The Census Bureau currently conducts four surveys that ask citizenship questions. The American Community Survey (ACS), the Current Population Survey (CPS), the American Housing Survey (AHS), and the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) all collect data on citizenship status. The universe for citizenship questions on these surveys is all persons living in the household. The ACS, CPS, SIPP, and AHS distinguish between citizens born in the United States, those born in U.S. territories, those born abroad to U.S. citizen parents, and those of foreign nativity but naturalized. Additionally, the SIPP asks about more nuanced naturalizations, including becoming a citizen through one's own or a spouse's military service or via adoption by U.S. citizen parents.[12]

To assess the citizenship coverage of existing Census Bureau survey data, we link all of the household surveys measuring citizenship status to the 2010 Census. The person-level linkage to

[11] For more information, see [redacted] and table 1 in Orrenius and Zavodny (2016) for the list of states with mandatory E-Verify laws.
[12] This information is from the Master Demographic Pilot Feasibility Study.

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the 2010 Census is based on the Protected Identification Key or PIK (the Census Bureau's internal unique person identifier) appended to person records using the Person Identification Validation System (PVS). To implement the record linkage, we first compiled an unduplicated list of individuals surveyed by the Census Bureau in Title 13 mandated surveys (ACS and SIPP) and reimbursable surveys (CPS[13] and AHS[14]). We link this unduplicated list of individuals to the 2010 Census (see Appendix Table A1).

Household surveys linked to the 2010 Census contain self-reported citizenship status for 44.6 million people, or 14.4 percent of the 2010 Census population. Of these, 43.1 million report being citizens (see Appendix Table A2). We conclude that the population coverage from existing survey data is a relatively small share of the total population, consistent with the sampling rates of these surveys.

Figure 1 Panel A shows item nonresponse in the 2016 ACS for sex, age, and citizenship.[15] We show nonresponse rates for the full sample, as well as for select subgroups by race/ethnicity and relationship to the householder.[16,17] Sex has the lowest nonresponse rates across the entire sample, as well as within subgroups with all recording less than 1 percent nonresponse, except for nonrelatives. Nonresponse rates for age are higher, and for some subgroups it has the highest level of nonresponse among the three items shown here. This is true for non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, reference person, and relative of the reference person.[18] Hispanics and non-Hispanic other race[19] have higher rates of nonresponse for citizenship than for sex or age, providing some preliminary evidence that these groups could be disproportionately impacted by the addition of citizenship on the 2020 Census questionnaire.

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[13] The CPS is sponsored by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[14] The AHS is sponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[15] Appendix Table A3 shows item nonresponse rates for questions on the 2000 Census short form and the 2010 Census. We choose sex and age as benchmarks, since they are on the Census questionnaire. As shown in Appendix Table A3, item allocation rates (including both nonresponses and responses that are edited) are higher for many ACS questions than for sex, age, or citizenship, but they are not being considered for inclusion on the Census questionnaire and are thus less relevant.

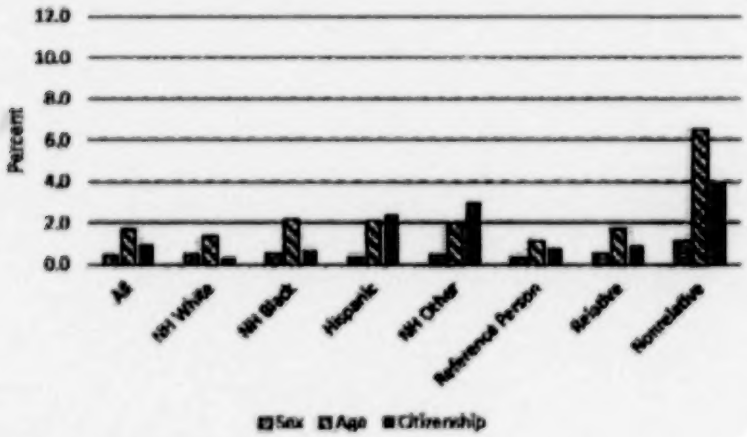
[16] Throughout the paper, we show results not only by citizenship, but also by race and ethnicity for two main reasons. The CVAP data provide counts not just by citizenship, but also race and ethnicity, so differential effects on race/ethnic groups from adding a citizenship question are relevant. In addition, our administrative record noncitizen measure has incomplete coverage (it does not cover noncitizens without SSNs), while a significant percentage of noncitizens without SSNs are Hispanic (Bond et al., 2014). Thus, to some extent the Hispanic category captures noncitizens excluded from the measured noncitizen category.

[17] The householder, also referred to as the reference person or person 1, is the first person listed on the household roster. The reference person typically is the primary or sole respondent to the survey. The relative and nonrelative categories are based on the person's relationship to the householder. The relative category includes husband or wife, biological son or daughter, adopted son or daughter, stepson or stepdaughter, brother or sister, father or mother, grandchild, parent-in-law, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, other relative, unmarried partner, and foster child. The nonrelative category includes roomer or boarder, housemate or roommate, and other nonrelative.

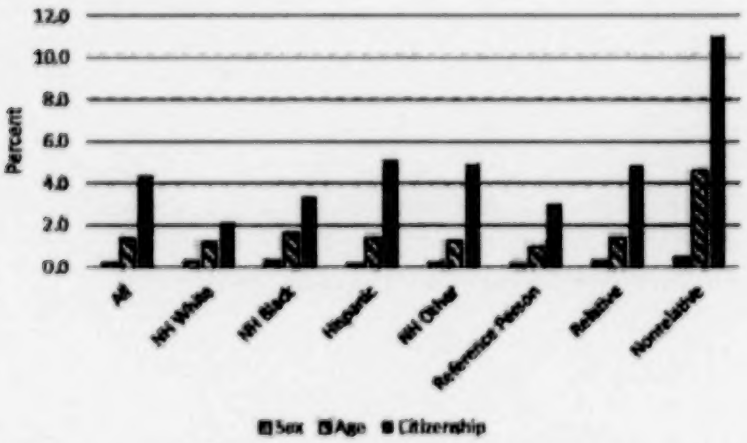
[18] We treat all persons in group quarters as reference persons. The results are qualitatively similar if group quarters are excluded.

[19] Non-Hispanic other race includes non-Hispanic Asian, non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaskan Native, non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and non-Hispanic two or more races.

Figure 1. American Community Survey (ACS) Nonresponse, 2016



Panel A. Item Nonresponse



Panel B. Item Nonresponse for Census Numident-Identified Noncitizens

Source: American Community Survey (ACS) and Census Numident, 2016.

Given item nonresponse to the citizenship question as shown in Figure 1 Panel A, we are particularly interested in understanding the potential sensitivity of response specifically for noncitizens. Figure 1 Panel B shows the same information as Panel A, restricted to those

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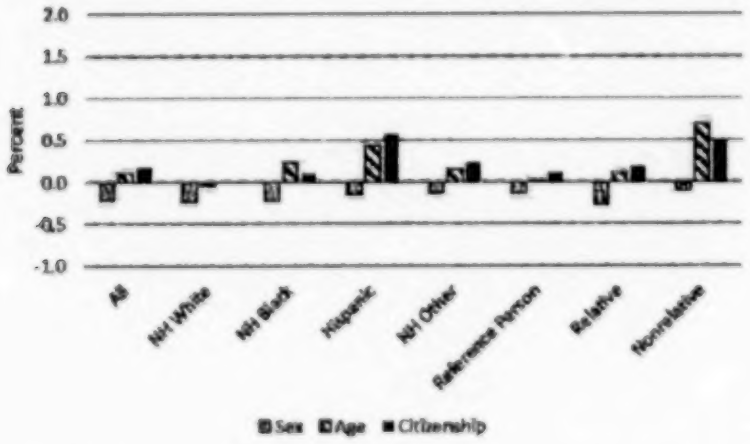
individuals who are identified as noncitizens in the Census Numident,[20] meaning that administrative records show their status as noncitizen. Panel B illustrates the heightened sensitivity associated with collecting citizenship data for noncitizens through surveys. Item nonresponse to the citizenship question is particularly high for nonrelative household members, where one-in-ten do not have a citizenship response in the ACS.

Next, we study whether nonresponse rates have been changing over time. Figure 2 has the same layout as Figure 1. It displays the difference in item nonresponse rates between the 2013 and 2016 ACS for the indicated variable.[21] A positive value indicates an increase in the item nonresponse rate, while a negative value indicates a decrease in the same rate. Figure 2, Panel A reports the difference in rates for the entire survey population as well as subgroups (see also Appendix Table A3 for the rates in the 2000 and 2010 Census short forms). Notice that item nonresponse rates for sex have gone down over time. However, item nonresponse for age and citizenship have increased, and, in particular, the increase in citizenship item nonresponse is largest for Hispanics and nonrelatives.

Figure 2. Difference in American Community Survey (ACS) Item Nonresponse between 2013 and 2016



Panel A. Difference in Item Nonresponse

[20] The Census Numident, which contains all Social Security card applications, is currently the Census Bureau's most complete and reliable administrative record source of citizenship data. For more details, see Section 3.2.

[21] Appendix Table A5 shows citizenship item nonresponse rates in 2013 and 2016 separately for mail-in and internet responses.

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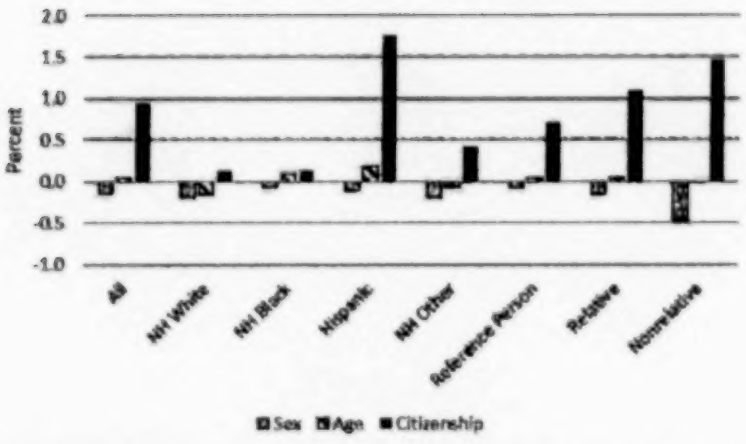

Panel B. Difference in Census Numident-Identified Noncitizen Item Nonresponse

Source: American Community Survey (ACS) and Census Numident, 2013 and 2016.

Note: Administrative record noncitizens make up 6.7 percent of the overall 2016 ACS sample.

Figure 2 Panel B shows the same differenced rates, but for those who are identified as noncitizens in the Census Numident. The trends over time are relatively similar for sex and age, with minimal changes. However, item nonresponse to the ACS citizenship question increased for all noncitizen groups, rising by 1.5 percentage points for nonrelatives and 1.8 percentage points for Hispanics. Hispanics, nonrelatives, and noncitizens are particularly sensitive to answering the citizenship question in the ACS, and that sensitivity has increased in recent years.

Table 1 shows break-off rates for the 2016 ACS internet self-responses (ISR) separately by question screen. Using this table, we examine which questions are subject to higher break-off rates. Higher break-off rates indicate potentially sensitive items. They are used as an indicator to inform when the respondent might stop answering the rest of the questions on a survey (Census Bureau 2013). A break-off is the moment in time during which a respondent decides not to continue with the survey and leaves the on-line survey. Break-off rates are highest for Hispanics and lowest for non-Hispanic whites in all question screens. Citizenship-related questions have the most heterogeneous rates across race/ethnicity groups: the ratio of break-off rates for Hispanics versus non-Hispanic whites is much higher for year of entry and citizenship than any of the other question screens in the ACS, except for English proficiency (included in Table 1 for reference purposes). In contrast, financial and work-related questions are sensitive for all groups. This again suggests that citizenship-related questions are more sensitive for Hispanics.

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Table 1. 2016 ACS Internet Self-Response Break-off Rates (%) by Screen

	Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Other		Hispanic	
	(%)	S.E.	(%)	S.E.	(%)	S.E.
Work Location	0.642	0.011	1.045	0.032	1.246	0.038
Place of Birth	0.448	0.009	0.766	0.026	0.961	0.039
Wage Amount	0.589	0.006	0.691	0.029	0.751	0.032
Work Last Week	0.257	0.006	0.407	0.010	0.597	0.024
Work for Wages	0.365	0.009	0.459	0.019	0.590	0.028
Type of Employee	0.221	0.007	0.367	0.011	0.399	0.026
Verify Income	0.198	0.007	0.263	0.016	0.368	0.021
Citizenship	0.035	0.002	0.268	0.016	0.363	0.026
Health Insurance	0.188	0.006	0.331	0.015	0.336	0.019
Highest Level of Education	0.167	0.005	0.257	0.015	0.298	0.019
Work Duties	0.143	0.005	0.223	0.015	0.266	0.020
Year of Entry into U.S.	0.022	0.002	0.119	0.009	0.260	0.021
Taxes	0.164	0.005	0.182	0.014	0.259	0.019
Interest, Dividends Income	0.209	0.006	0.179	0.013	0.242	0.020
Residence Last Year	0.104	0.004	0.182	0.014	0.232	0.016
English Proficiency	0.003	0.001	0.020	0.005	0.036	0.007
Total Non-Breakoff	90.52	0.040	85.93	0.109	82.41	0.145

Source: 2016 ACS.

Notes: These are the top fifteen screens, sorted by Hispanic break-off rate. English proficiency and total non-breakoff are also included for reference. The rates are unweighted. The standard errors are calculated using Fay's balanced repeated replication variance estimation method, with 80 replicate weights, adjusting the original weights by a coefficient of 0.5.

Another alternative for measuring sensitivity of response is to examine the extent to which unit nonresponse changes. Unit nonresponse refers to a situation where no one in the household (or unit) responds to the survey. Figure 3 shows ACS unit nonresponse rates from 2010 to 2016 for housing units in the decile of tracts with the highest percent of noncitizens (25.5 percent noncitizens or more), and those in the decile of tracts that have the lowest percent of noncitizens (0.6 percent or less).[22] Tracts with noncitizen shares in the top decile have lower levels of unit response. In tracts with the highest concentrations of noncitizens, unit response rates have decreased over time and show a sharper drop between 2015 and 2016 than for units in tracts with the lowest concentrations of noncitizens.

[22] An internet response option was introduced to the ACS in 2013. Baumgardner, Griffin, and Raglin (2014) show that this was associated with an increase in self-response rates for economically advantaged groups and a decrease for economically disadvantaged groups, which could help explain the widening of the gap between these two tract groups in 2013. It cannot explain the further widening of the gap in 2016, however.

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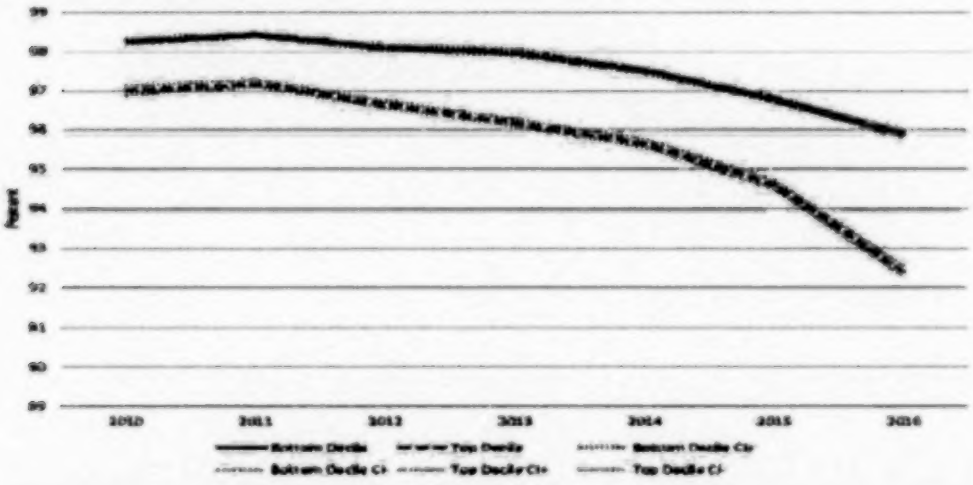
Figure 3. ACS Unit Response Rate by Tract-Level Share of Noncitizens



Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2010-2016. The deciles of the distribution for noncitizen share of the tract population are 2011-2015 5-year ACS estimates.

Notes: The noncitizen share is 0.0 to 0.6 percent in the bottom decile and 25.5 to 100 percent in the top decile. The confidence intervals (CI) are at the 90 percent level, calculated via the successive differences replicate methodology, using 80 ACS replicate weights (see American Community Survey (2014)).

The data shown in this section provide preliminary evidence that unit nonresponse and citizenship item nonresponse rates are low in the population as a whole. The very low unit and item nonresponse rates among citizens and non-Hispanics mask increasingly higher noncitizen and Hispanic nonresponse rates, however.

3.2 Administrative Record Coverage

An alternative way to obtain citizenship information is to use data collected in the administration of government programs or by commercial data resellers. Respondent sensitivity to answering the question should be less of an issue with administrative sources, since proof of citizenship status is required to determine eligibility for a passport, a job, or government benefits. However, administrative data have incomplete coverage for other reasons, as discussed in this subsection.

Among the sources in Table 2, the Census Numident is the most complete and reliable administrative record source of citizenship data currently available to the Census Bureau. The Numident file is a record of individual applications for Social Security cards and certain subsequent transactions for those individuals. Unique, life-long Social Security Numbers (SSNs) are assigned to individuals based on these applications. In addition, a full record of all changes to the account information (such as change of name) is also maintained. To obtain an SSN, the

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applicant must provide documented identifying information to the Social Security Administration (SSA). Through the "enumeration at birth" program, children can be issued an SSN when they are born.[23] Examples of data elements on a Numident record include name, date and place of birth, parents' names, and date of death. The SSA began requiring evidence of citizenship in 1972. Hence, citizenship data for more recently issued SSNs should be reliable as of the time of application.[24] SSA is not automatically notified when previously noncitizen SSN holders become naturalized citizens, however, so some naturalizations may be captured with a delay or not at all. To change citizenship status on an individual's SSN card, naturalized citizens must apply for a new card, showing proof of the naturalization (U.S. passport or certificate of naturalization).[25] Naturalized citizens wishing to work have an incentive to apply for a new card showing their U.S. citizenship, because noncitizen work permits expire, and the Numident is used in combination with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) data in the E-Verify program that confirms that job applicants are eligible to work.

Whether or not citizenship data are collected on the 2020 Census questionnaire, administrative records may be useful for editing and imputing the citizenship variable, when necessary.[26]

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[23] A parent can apply for the infant's SSN at the hospital where the infant is born. Otherwise, applications for U.S.-born persons require an original or certified copy of a birth record (birth certificate, U.S. hospital record, or religious record before the age of five including the date of birth), which SSA verifies with the issuing agency, or a U.S. passport. Foreign-born U.S. citizen applications require certification of report of birth, consular report of birth abroad, a U.S. passport, a certificate of citizenship, or a certificate of naturalization. Noncitizen applications require a lawful permanent resident card, machine readable immigrant visa, arrival/departure record or admission stamp in an unexpired foreign passport, or an employment authorization document. See https://www.ssa.gov/ssnumber/ss5doc.htm. The enumeration at birth was rolled out starting in 1987, and 45 states, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and New York City had signed agreements to offer it by 1991. Today over 90 percent of parents use this process in all 50 states plus Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. See https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/ssb/v69n2/v69n2p53.html.

[24] A detailed history of the SSN is available at https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/ssb/v69n2/v69n2p53.html (Exhibit 1). For some categories of persons, the citizenship verification requirements started a few years later, but all were in place by 1978.

[25] For more information, see https://www.ssa.gov/ssnumber/ss5doc.htm.

[26] Data edits refer to updating data when there is a clear error either in data entry or in response. Imputations occur when the individual or household did not answer a survey or questions on a survey. They involve modeling a most likely response for that individual or household using other available data.

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Table 2. Administrative Record (AR) Sources Currently Held and/or Under Negotiation for Acquisition

Administrative Records Data with Citizenship Info. Currently Held	Universe
Census Numident	National-level file of SSA transactions
HHS TANF	National Level (not full content for all states)
Alaska Permanent Fund	Alaska residents
Colorado Leap	Colorado low income energy assistance program
Some State SNAP/TANF	State-level program participants
Army	Active duty and retired soldiers and family members
Bureau of Prisons	Federal prison inmates
Commercial Files	Purchased data from data resellers
Administrative Records Data with Citizenship Info Under Negotiation for Acquisition	**Universe**
Department of Homeland Security United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	National-level file of Lawful Permanent Residents, Naturalizations
Department of Homeland Security United States Customs and Border Protection	National-level file of Customs and Border transaction data
Department of State Passport Services	National-level passport transaction data

Table 3 shows the coverage of the 2010 Census population by the 2010 Numident and ITINs.[27] Ninety-one percent of persons in the 2010 Census can be assigned a Protected Identification Key (PIK) by the Person Identification Validation System (PVS).[28] Once a PIK is assigned, the vast majority of records are matched to the 2010 Numident (98.2 percent in Table 3). Most of the PIKs associated with persons not in the 2010 Numident are derived from linkage to Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers (ITIN), issued by the Internal Revenue Service to persons who do not have

[27] Rastogi and O'Hara (2012) used an earlier version of the crosswalk between the Numident and ITINs and the 2010 Census, and we show results using that version in Table A6. The enhanced crosswalk in Table 3 uses additional household and geospatial information to increase person linkage, and it has much greater coverage of ITINs. See Bond et al. (2014) for details.

[28] See NORC (2011) and Layne, Wagner and Rothhaas (2014) for details about the process used to assign and the quality of the PIKs used in data linkage at the Census Bureau.

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and are not eligible to obtain SSNs, but are required to file a federal individual income tax return (4.3 million person links derived from ITINs vs. 804,000 person links that are not derived from ITINs). Among persons with nonmissing citizenship in the 2010 Numident, 91.3 percent are U.S. citizens.

Approximately 20.9 percent, or 57.6 million of the 2010 Numident records have missing citizenship status. Many older persons did not report citizenship when applying for an SSN, which was not required prior to 1972. Of these older persons with missing citizenship, 7.0 million have either passed away by 2017 or are likely to do so by 2020 (since they would be over 100 years old). Of the remaining 50.7 million persons with missing citizenship in the 2010 Numident, it becomes nonmissing for 5.8 million of them by 2017, nearly all switching to U.S. citizens. About 42.5 million of those still missing citizenship in 2017 were born in the U.S. We treat U.S.-born persons missing citizenship as administrative record citizens in our analysis.[29] This leaves just 2.5 million foreign-born persons with missing citizenship, some of whom could be noncitizens. In the analysis, we treat foreign-born persons with missing citizenship as having missing administrative record citizenship.

Appendix Table A7 shows that among persons who are missing citizenship, alive in 2017, and born after 1919, those who are foreign-born have a much lower propensity to be linked to the 2010 Census (36.3 percent vs. 74.5 percent for U.S.-born persons). Many of the foreign-born people missing citizenship in the Numident are presumably residing outside the U.S. and thus will not be counted in the 2020 Census.[30]

[29] Analysis in later sections of this paper labeled "initial assumptions" instead treats all persons with missing Numident citizenship values as AR citizens, whether they are U.S.- or foreign-born. This includes Table 6, Figures 10B, 11A, 12A, and 12C and Appendix Tables A8 and A9.

[30] An example is persons who received temporary work visas prior to when evidence of citizenship was required to receive an SSN and who have since returned to their home countries.

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Table 3. Administrative Record (AR) Coverage of the 2010 Census

	Count	Percent of 2010 Census Population	Percent of Matched Sample
No PIK, not sent to PVS	10,260,000	3.3	
No PIK, failed in PVS	17,490,000	5.7	
PIK, but not in 2010 Numident, not an ITIN	804,000	0.3	
PIK, but not in 2010 Numident, is an ITIN	4,326,000	1.4	1.5
2010 Numident U.S. Citizen	199,300,000	64.6	71.1
2010 Numident Noncitizen	18,970,000	6.1	6.8
2010 Numident Missing Citizenship	57,620,000	18.7	20.6
Of which:			
Alive in 2017, born after 1919	50,670,000	16.4	18.1
Of which:			
2017 Numident U.S. Citizen	5,678,000	1.8	2.0
2017 Numident Noncitizen	70,500	0.0	0.0
2017 Numident Missing Citizenship	44,920,000	14.5	16.0
Of which:			
U.S.-born	42,460,000	13.8	15.2
Foreign-born	2,464,000	0.8	0.9
Total	308,745,538	100.00	100.00

Source: 2010 Census Unedited File (CUF) and 2010 and 2017 Census Numident Files.
Notes: The 2010 Census Numident File is used for all calculations with "Numident" in the label. The 2017 Census Numident File is used to calculate the number alive in 2017 and born after 1919 and the foreign-born share of them. PVS is the Person Identification Validation System used to assign PIKs. PIK is Protected Identification Key, which is a unique person identifier.

Figure 4 shows the share of persons in the 2016 ACS for whom administrative record citizenship status is not available, as well as the ACS citizenship allocation rate (including both item nonresponse and edits to original responses; i.e., the share of persons for whom the value tabulated is not the respondent's answer). The missing data rates are higher for administrative records (AR) than the ACS, and both sources' rates are higher for minorities and nonrelatives. The variability in coverage is higher for AR than the ACS.

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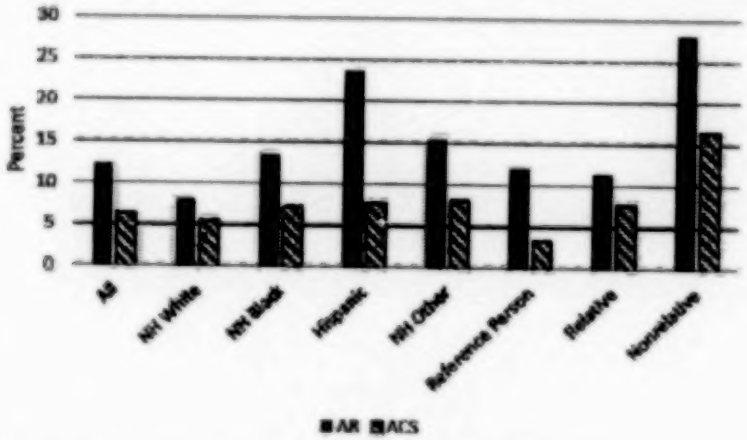
Figure 4. Percent without Administrative Record or ACS Citizenship in 2016



Source: American Community Survey (ACS) and Census Numident, 2016.

Note: For the ACS this is the citizenship item allocation rate, which includes both item nonresponses and edited values.

As shown in Appendix Table A8, the percent of persons in the ACS who cannot be linked to citizenship in AR increases from 8.5 to 10.9 percent between 2010 and 2016. Note that the linkage between the ACS and administrative data from the SSA Numident and IRS ITIN tax filings depends on two factors: (a) the quality of the personally identifiable information (PII) on the ACS response and (b) whether the ACS respondent is in the SSN/ITIN universe.

With respect to the quality of the PII on the ACS, there may be insufficient information on the ACS due to item nonresponse to allow a successful match using the production record linkage system. There may also be more than one record in the Numident or ITIN IRS tax filings that matches the person's PII. Finally, there may be a discrepancy between the PII provided to the ACS and the PII in the administrative records.

Alternatively, the person may not be in the Numident or ITIN IRS tax filing databases, because they are out of the universe for those administrative systems. This happens when the person is a citizen without an SSN, or when the person is a noncitizen who has not obtained an SSN or ITIN.

Very few of the unlinked cases are due to insufficient PII in the ACS or multiple matches with administrative records. The vast majority of unlinked ACS persons have sufficient PII, but fail to match any administrative records sufficiently closely. This means that most of the nonmatches are because the ACS respondent is not in the administrative record universe.

The incidence of ACS persons with sufficient PII but no match with administrative records increased between 2010 and 2016. One contributing factor is that the number of persons linked to ITIN IRS tax filings in 2016 was only 35 percent as large as in 2010,[31] suggesting that either fewer

[31] This percentage uses survey weights. Unweighted, it is 39 percent.

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of the noncitizens in the 2016 ACS had ITINs, or more of them provided PII in the ACS that was inconsistent with their PII in IRS records.

There is an important caveat to the conclusion that survey-based citizenship data are more complete than currently held administrative records. The methods used to adjust the ACS weights for survey nonresponse and to allocate citizenship status for item nonresponse assume that the citizenship status distribution of the sampled non-respondents is statistically the same as that of respondents with similar related characteristics. They might not actually be similar, however, even when selecting the allocation of citizenship status using basic characteristics. For example, Hispanics who respond to the survey might be different from Hispanics who do not respond in various characteristics (including immigration status). Additionally, our unit and item nonresponse analysis in Section 3.1 above casts serious doubt on this assumption, suggesting that those who do not respond to either the entire ACS or the citizenship question on the ACS are not statistically similar to those who do. In particular, their responses to the citizenship question would not be well predicted by the answers of those who did respond.

To reduce the AR coverage gaps, the Census Bureau is considering the possibility of acquiring access to several other national citizenship-related files listed in Table 2. United States Customs and Immigration Services (USCIS) administrative records on naturalizations and lawful permanent residents (LPR), and Customs and Border Protection transaction records on border entries can partially address the weaknesses of the Numident. Through preliminary project development discussions with USCIS, we were informed that USCIS records provide up-to-date information since 2001 (and possibly back to 1988, but with incomplete records prior to 2001). These will fill some gaps for naturalized citizens, lawful permanent residents, and persons with extended visa applications without SSNs, as well as naturalized citizens who did not inform SSA about their naturalization. These data do not cover naturalizations occurring before 1988, and they miss some between 1988 and 2000. USCIS records do not always cover children under 18 at the time a parent became a naturalized U.S. citizen. These children automatically become U.S. citizens under the Child Citizenship Act of 2000. The USCIS receives notification of some, but not all, of these child naturalizations. Others inform the U.S. government of their U.S. citizenship status by applying for U.S. passports, which are less expensive than the application to notify the USCIS. USCIS visa applications list people's children but the information may not be in electronic form.

U.S. passport administrative records available from the State Department can help plug the gaps for child naturalizations, missing status on the Numident, and out-of-date citizenship information on the Numident. Since U.S. citizens are not required to have a passport, however, these records will also have coverage gaps.

The acquisition of these sources would also improve record linkage for noncitizens by allowing the construction of a supplementary record linkage master list for such people, who are currently only in scope for receiving a PIK if they apply for and receive either an SSN or ITIN. Improved record linkage would not only facilitate greater use of administrative record citizenship data, but it could also permit other uses of these administrative records in 2020 Census operations to lower costs and raise quality. Noncitizens are a hard-to-count population (as evidenced by the lower ACS

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unit response rates in tracts with more noncitizens in Figure 3), making having reliable administrative records on them particularly valuable.

If the Census Bureau were to obtain each of these files, the remaining AR citizenship data gaps would include the following categories:

1. U.S. citizens from birth with no SSN or U.S. passport. They will not be processed by the production record linkage system used for the 2020 Census, because their PII won't be found in the PVS reference files.

2. U.S. citizens from birth born outside the U.S., who do not have a U.S. passport, and either applied for an SSN prior to 1974 and were 18 or older, or applied before the age of 18 prior to 1978. These people will be assigned PIKs, but none of the administrative sources discussed above will reliably generate a U.S. citizenship variable.

3. U.S. citizens who were naturalized prior to 2001 and did not inform SSA of their naturalization, because they originally applied for an SSN after they were naturalized, and it was prior to when citizenship verification was required for those born outside the U.S. (1974). These people either already had an SSN when they were naturalized, and they didn't inform SSA about the naturalization, or they never applied for an SSN. The former group has inaccurate data in the Numident. The latter group will not be assigned a PIK.

4. U.S. citizens who were automatically naturalized if they were under the age of 18 when their parents became naturalized in 2000 or later, and they did not inform USCIS or receive a U.S. passport. Note that such persons would not be able to get an SSN with U.S. citizenship on the card without either a U.S. passport or a certificate from USCIS. These people will also not be assigned a PIK.

5. Lawful permanent residents (LPR) who received that status prior to 2001 and either do not have an SSN, or they applied for an SSN prior to when citizenship verification was required for those born outside the U.S. (1974). The former group will not be found in the PVS reference files. The latter group has inaccurate data in the Numident.

6. Noncitizen, non-LPR, residents who do not have an SSN or ITIN and who did not apply for a visa extension. These persons will not be found in PVS.

7. Persons with citizenship information in administrative data, but the administrative and Census data cannot be linked due to missing or discrepant PII.

It is uncertain whether Census Bureau household survey data could reliably fill the above gaps when their person record cannot be assigned a PIK or when they have a PIK but the administrative record lacks up-to-date citizenship information. Persons in Category 6 have a strong incentive to provide an incorrect survey answer, if they answer at all, due to concerns about the data being used for enforcement.[32] Presumably a significant, but unknown, fraction of persons without PIKs are in

[32] Title 13, U.S.C. prohibits the use of Census data for enforcement purposes, but respondents may still have this concern.

Category 6. Distinguishing these people from the other categories of persons without PIKs is inherently inexact, because there is no feasible method of independently verifying their citizenship status.

4. Data Reliability

To assess the reliability of citizenship data, we compare the responses to the 2000 Census long form and 2010 and 2016 ACS citizenship questions with the administrative record (AR) citizenship variable (from the 2002, 2010, and 2016 Numidents and ITINs for the latter two years).[33] Since previous studies suggest that Census survey-AR discrepancies are greater for Hispanics, and the CVAP tables show citizen counts by race/ethnicity and voting age, we show discrepancies separately by race/ethnicity and the voting-age population (age 18 and over). Appendix Tables A8 and A9 show a full set of results for all three years, while the discussion in this section focuses on the 2016 comparison.

Discrepancies between AR and ACS citizenship could be due to several causes: (1) Linkage errors result in the administrative records not matching to the right people in the ACS. The relative discrepancy rates would vary depending on whether AR citizens or noncitizens have more linkage errors. One might expect unrelated persons in the household to have more linkage errors than relatives of reference persons, since PII quality is likely to improve with familiarity. (2) AR incorrectly report that the person is a citizen. This would appear as AR citizen-ACS noncitizen discrepancies. (3) AR are out of date, missing some naturalizations captured by the ACS. This would show up as AR noncitizen-ACS citizen discrepancies.[34] (4) The respondent does not know the person's citizenship status and guesses wrong. This is most plausible for unrelated persons and least so for the reference person. (5) The respondent misunderstands the question and answers incorrectly, despite actually knowing the citizenship status. It is not clear whether this would lead to more AR citizen-ACS noncitizen or AR noncitizen-ACS citizen discrepancies, but it should not vary across reference person, related persons, and unrelated persons. (6) The respondent knows the person's citizenship status and misreports it. Here the reference person may have a harder time justifying item nonresponse (implying (s)he does not know her/his own citizenship), so the way to keep from attracting attention is to say (s)he is a U.S. citizen. When asked about others, the respondent can more easily say (s)he does not know. This factor is likely to be more relevant when people have heightened concerns that the data will be used for immigration enforcement.

Of the candidate reasons (1) through (3) relevant for administrative records, linkage errors (reason 1) would be the most difficult to overcome. If linked to the wrong people, even perfect administrative records will produce inaccurate statistics. Though improvements can be made to record linkage methods, the linkage quality also depends on the quality of PII supplied by the sources being linked. In contrast, the acquisition of more timely administrative record sources

[33] The 2002 Numident is the closest available Numident to the 2000 Census.

[34] Note that as the Census Bureau receives more administrative record sources of citizenship data, the probability that the administrative records are incorrect should fall.

should reduce missing naturalizations problems (reason 3). The use of additional administrative record sources can also help illuminate instances where currently held administrative records are more likely to be incorrect (reason 2).[35]

Guessing wrong (reason 4) and misunderstanding the question (reason 5) would reduce precision (i.e., increase statistical variability), but it is not clear that either would result in biased estimates. In contrast, intentional misreporting (reason 6) is likely to result in reduced accuracy (more bias), since citizens and noncitizens may have different incentives to misreport status. Of these three reasons, the extent of intentional misreporting is most likely to vary across geographical areas and over time, depending on the degree of concern about personal security.

Figure 5 Panel A shows that a remarkably high 99.6 percent of U.S. citizens (according to administrative records) report being U.S. citizens in the 2016 ACS.[36] This suggests that when AR report the person is a citizen, (s)he is actually a citizen, and reason (2) is not an important factor. The discrepancy rate is higher for Hispanics (2.0 percent) and other minorities (1.3 percent) than for non-Hispanic white individuals. The discrepancy rate is higher for nonrelatives than relatives of the respondent, and for relatives than reference persons, consistent with the reference person knowing other people's status less well than his/her own.

Discrepancy rates are higher for those individuals identified as U.S. noncitizens in administrative records: 37.6 percent report being U.S. citizens in the ACS, as shown in Figure 5 Panel B. This implies that ACS estimates of the U.S. citizen population are higher than they would be if one were to use currently available administrative records.[37] The ordering of rates across groups is reversed compared to the AR citizen-ACS noncitizen rates. Here non-Hispanic white individuals have the highest discrepancy rate and Hispanic individuals the lowest. This means that the difference between ACS citizen and AR citizen population estimates is greatest for non-Hispanic white individuals and lowest for Hispanic individuals. This contrasts with Van Hook and Bachmeier's (2013) conclusion based on aggregates that self-reported naturalizations by persons of Mexican origin are most likely to be incorrect.[38,39]

The AR noncitizen-ACS citizen discrepancy rate is highest for the reference person, followed by relatives and then nonrelatives. This pattern is not a clear outcome of out of date administrative

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[35] For example, if a person is a foreign-born citizen in one administrative record source, but other administrative records and the survey response each say the person is a noncitizen, one might have more confidence in selecting noncitizen than when having only the first administrative record source and the survey response.

[36] This is even higher than the agreement rate for sex in the 2010 Census vs. the Numident, which is 99.4 percent. See Rastogi and O'Hara (2012).

[37] Note that since we are unable to compare records that are missing in one or both sources, the estimates provided in this section may understate the difference between the ACS estimate of the U.S. citizen population and the true value, especially since most unauthorized persons (other than the small fraction with ITINs) are missing AR citizenship data here.

[38] Hispanics make up the largest number of AR noncitizen-ACS citizen persons (2.6 million), compared to 2.5 million non-Hispanic other minorities, 1.7 million non-Hispanic whites, and 800,000 non-Hispanic blacks, which may be why previous studies' analysis of aggregated data find the largest administrative record-survey differences to be among Hispanics. But the discrepancy rate is more relevant for evaluating quality than the absolute number of discrepancies.

[39] According to 2016 1-year ACS data in American Factfinder Table S0201 (American Community Survey 2016c), 63.2 percent of Hispanics are of Mexican origin.

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records (reason 3), lack of knowledge about others' status (reason 4), or misunderstanding the question (reason 5). Recall that citizenship item nonresponse is highest for nonrelatives and lowest for reference persons (see Figure 1). This suggests respondents behave differently when asked about their own status versus that of others. It may be easier for respondents to say they do not know the status of someone else (particularly a nonrelative) than their own status. They thus misreport their own status (reason 6), while they say they do not know the status of others.

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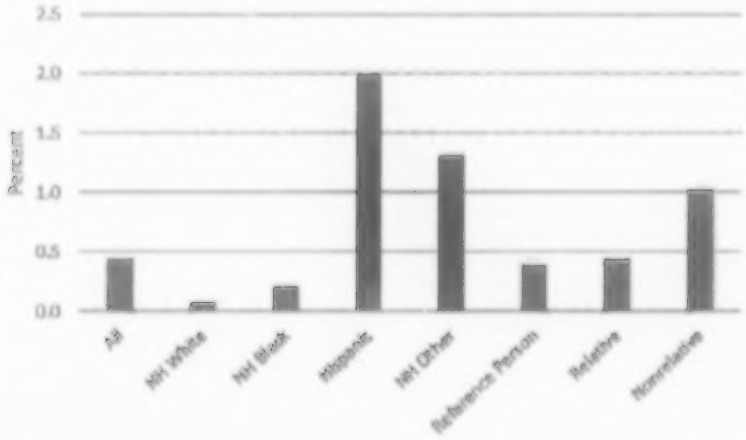
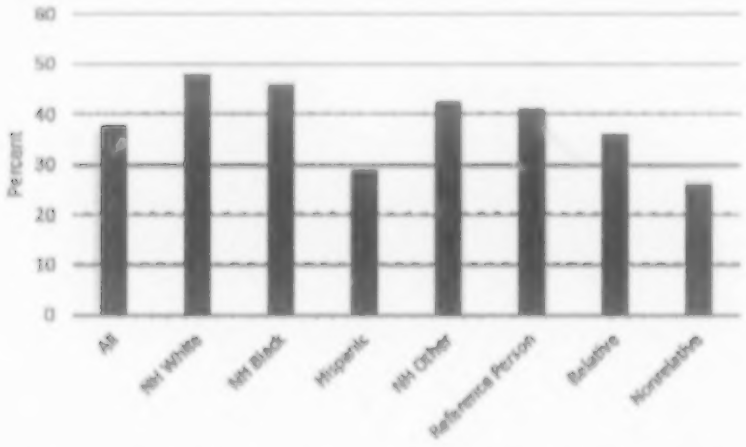
Figure 5. Administrative Records-ACS Survey Response Citizenship Agreement



Panel A. Percent of Administrative Record Citizens who respond as 2016 ACS Noncitizens

Notes: Administrative record citizens make up 81.1 percent of the overall 2016 ACS sample, 90.1 percent for non-Hispanic white, 81.5 percent of non-Hispanic black, 60.2 percent of Hispanic, 62.5 percent of non-Hispanic other race, 81.1 percent of reference persons, 82.1 percent of relatives, and 64.8 percent of nonrelatives. See Appendix Table A10.



Panel B. Percentage of Administrative Record Noncitizens who respond as 2016 ACS Citizens

Notes: Administrative record noncitizens make up 6.7 percent of the overall 2016 ACS sample, 1.9 percent for non-Hispanic white, 5.1 percent of non-Hispanic black, 16.2 percent of Hispanic, 22.0 percent of non-Hispanic other race, 6.9 percent of reference persons, 6.5 percent of relatives, and 7.1 percent of nonrelatives. See Appendix Table A10.

Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year file and Census Numident, 2016.

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We show the AR citizen-ACS noncitizen and AR noncitizen-ACS citizen discrepancies separately for higher- and lower-quality linkages and by reference person vs. relative vs. nonrelative categories in Figure 6. For AR citizen-ACS noncitizen discrepancies, the rates are lowest for the reference person and highest for nonrelatives, likely due to people being able to report their own PII more accurately than that of others. Records with high-quality links have lower discrepancy rates, consistent with linkage errors being a contributing factor to these discrepancies. The patterns reverse for AR noncitizen-ACS citizens. Higher-quality linked records actually have higher discrepancy rates, so linkage errors (reason 1) do not appear to explain the AR noncitizen-ACS citizen discrepancies. This pattern holds regardless of the type of person the reference person is responding about (oneself, a relative, or a nonrelative).

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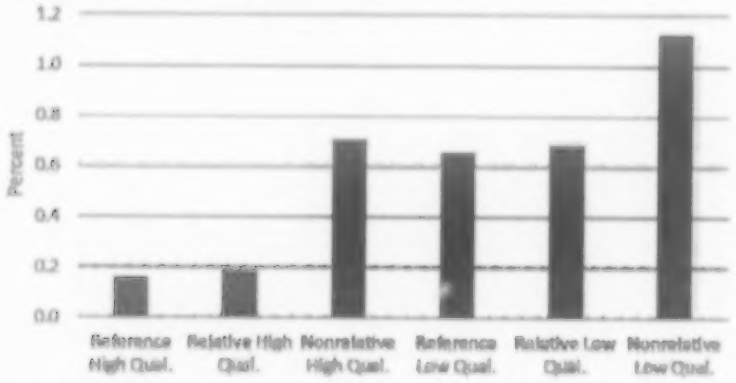
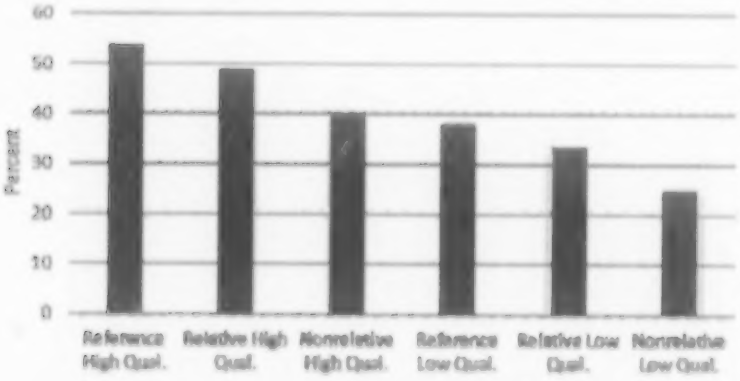
Figure 6. Quality of the Citizenship Question Responses by Relation to Reference Person and Higher- vs. Lower-Quality Linkage



Panel A. AR Identifies as a Citizen and 2016 ACS Identifies as a Noncitizen



Panel B. AR Identifies as a Noncitizen and 2016 ACS Identifies as a Citizen

Source: American Community Survey (ACS) and Census Numident, 2016.

Notes: High-quality linkage is defined as having an above-median linkage confidence score on the first linking attempt (pass), and lower-quality is all others. The weighted sample shares of the ACS are 16.1 percent for reference person high-quality linkage, 23.9 percent for relative high-quality linkage, 0.6 percent for nonrelative high-quality linkage, 20.3 percent for reference person low-quality linkage, 33.8 percent for relative low-quality linkage, and 1.2 percent for nonrelative low-quality linkage. See Appendix Table A11.

To evaluate further the hypothesis that AR are out of date (reason 3), we make comparisons to USCIS statistics. In the AR-ACS citizenship status comparison above, we estimate 7,605,000 persons are AR noncitizens-ACS citizens. This is equivalent to the Numident missing all the

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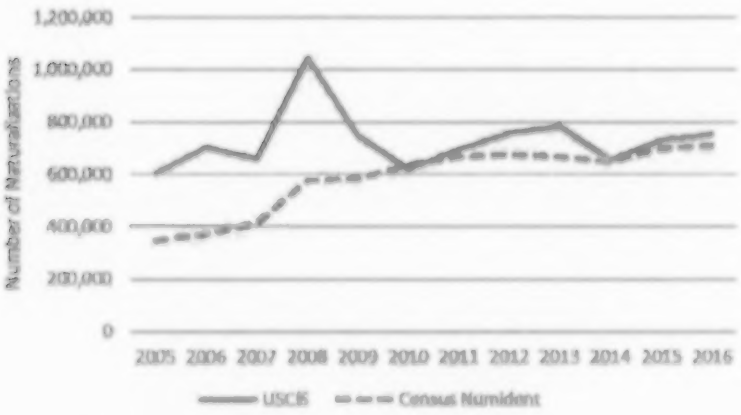
naturalizations reported by USCIS back to 2007, plus some of 2006. Figure 7 shows the annual number of persons who first entered the Numident as noncitizens and switch to U.S. citizenship in each particular year, as well as the number of naturalizations according to USCIS statistics.[40] USCIS reports significantly more naturalizations prior to 2010, but there is little difference subsequently. This suggests that if the main reason for the discrepancies were out-of-date Numident citizenship, the Numident would have to be missing many naturalizations that occurred long ago.

Figure 7. Estimated Annual Naturalizations in Census Numident Data versus USCIS Statistics



Source: USCIS Immigration Yearbooks and 2017 Census Numident.

We compare the ACS naturalization year and the year when citizenship switched to U.S. citizen in the Numident among persons with naturalized citizen status in both sources in Figure 8.[41] For 67.4 percent of these persons, the ACS naturalization year is earlier than the Numident citizenship change year, and 33.1 percent have an ACS naturalization year that is more than five years prior. Just 11.3 percent have a later ACS naturalization year. This is consistent with tardy notification to SSA about naturalizations.

[40] The Numident switches do not include persons who did not have an SSN prior to being naturalized. According to USCIS officials, the percentage of persons naturalized in 2014 who did not previously have an SSN is 0.33 percent, and it is 0.40 percent in 2015, suggesting that this type of Numident omission is negligible, at least recently.
[41] The Numident citizenship change year is the year when citizenship changed from noncitizen to citizen in the data.

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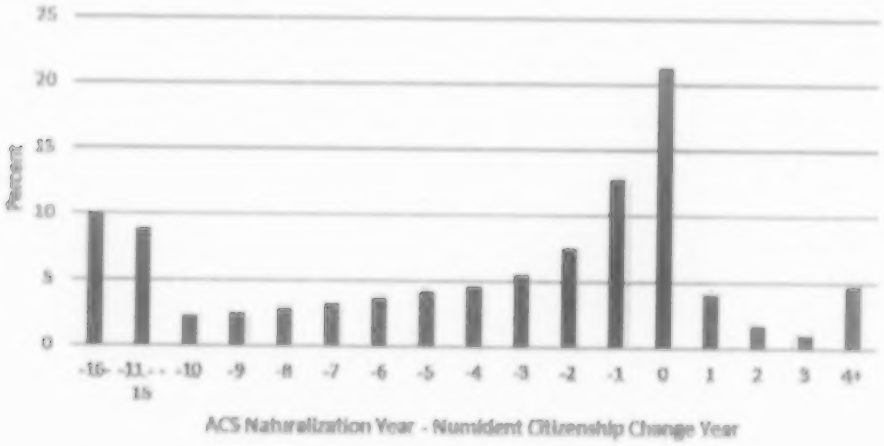
Figure 8. Difference between ACS Naturalization and Numident Citizenship Change Years



Source: American Community Survey (ACS) and Census Numident, 2016. The sample is persons who are naturalized citizens in both sources, and the ACS citizenship value is as reported by the respondent.

Figure 9 shows the distribution of AR noncitizen-ACS citizens by naturalization year. Approximately 15.9 percent report being citizens from birth, which, if true, would mean that the Numident is not out of date for those people, but incorrect from the first SSN application. This possibility seems unlikely, given that proof of citizenship status must be presented to SSA when applying for an SSN, whereas the ACS citizenship response is not checked. A third of the ACS-reported naturalizations (2.1 million) occurred between 2010 and 2016, while the total gap between USCIS naturalizations and Numident switches from noncitizen to citizen between 2010 and 2016 is several times less than that, at 285,000.

Figure 9 shows that the AR noncitizen-ACS citizen naturalization distributions are very similar for Hispanics and non-Hispanics. The results are contrary to Van Hook and Bachmeier's (2013) finding that citizenship misreporting by persons saying they were naturalized more than five years ago primarily occurs among persons of Mexican origin, and Passel and Clark's (1997) finding that it is among those of Mexican or Central American origin.

We also explore whether the AR noncitizen-ACS citizen naturalization distributions vary with linkage quality. One might expect that if linkage quality is driving the discrepancies, then persons with higher quality links would be recently naturalized, reflecting out-of-date Numident data. In contrast, more of the persons with low quality links would be ACS citizens from birth or naturalizations long ago, since the Numident and ACS records could be for different people, and the Numident should be less likely to be out of date for citizens from birth and earlier naturalizations. Figure 9 does show a higher share of ACS citizens from birth among those with

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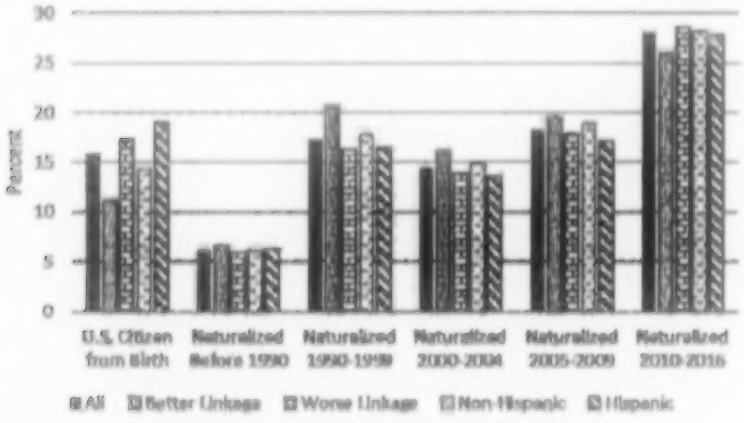
lower quality links, but also for more recent naturalizations. This is further evidence that linkage errors are probably not an important explanation for these discrepancies.

Figure 9. Distribution of ACS Citizenship Receipt Timing for Administrative Record Noncitizen-ACS Citizens by Linkage Quality and Ethnicity



Source: American Community Survey (ACS) and Census Numident, 2016.

As a final data quality check, we calculate the 2016 ACS citizenship distribution for persons with ITINs. Though only noncitizens may have ITINs, 6.6 percent say they were born citizens, and 11.1 percent report being citizens in the ACS (see Appendix Table A12).

5. Item Response and Data Quality Regression Analysis

We estimate multivariate regressions predicting item response in Table 4 and AR-ACS discrepancies in Table 5. The item response and citizenship status disagreement regressions test whether the associations shown above are statistically significant and robust to inclusion of controls. These analyses also provide an opportunity to study other potentially relevant factors. The item response regressions are estimated separately for AR citizens, AR noncitizens, and those missing AR citizenship. The item response variables are equal to one if there is a response for the item (whether it was later edited or not), and zero otherwise. The ACS noncitizen-AR citizen dependent variable is equal to one if the person is an as-reported noncitizen in the ACS and an AR citizen, and it is zero if both sources say the person is a citizen. Analogously, the ACS citizen-AR noncitizen dependent variable is equal to one if the person is an as-reported citizen in the ACS and an AR noncitizen, and it is zero if both sources say the person is a noncitizen. The last specification in Table 5 investigates determinants of the difference between the ACS naturalization year and the year in which the status changed to citizen in the Numident among persons who were noncitizens in their first SSN application.

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Besides relationship to the reference person, we include several other factors that theoretically could drive differences observed in both survey response and data quality. These include demographic characteristics such as sex, race/ethnicity, log one plus age, and its square. We also include socioeconomic characteristics such as educational attainment, working in the last week, and searching for a job in the last four weeks. Educational attainment is classified as less than high school diploma (base category), at least high school but less than a bachelor's degree, bachelor's degree, and graduate degree. Time since entry to the U.S. and reference person English language variables are included, since these variables may influence item response and discrepancies in citizenship status reporting. For our analysis, those variables are log of one plus the number of years since entering the U.S. (or since birth if born in the U.S.) and its square[42] and English language ability for those speaking another language at home (speaking only English at home is the base category). We include an indicator for better or worse quality person linkage, since it may also drive differences in survey response and data quality. An indicator for whether the response is via mail or internet (i.e., without participation by an interviewer) vs. a personal or telephone interview. According to Camarota and Capizzano (2004), item nonresponse rates are lower in in-person interviews, and foreign-born persons are more likely to take the survey via personal interview, so controlling for mode could be particularly important when comparing the behavior of citizens and noncitizens.

The associations highlighted in Figures 1-6 above are robust to inclusion of other variables and are highly statistically significant.[43] Item nonresponse and ACS noncitizen-AR citizen discrepancy rates are higher for nonrelatives, but the ACS citizen-AR noncitizen propensity is much lower, again consistent with reference persons misreporting their own citizenship, but not reporting that of others at all, especially nonrelatives. Like nonrelatives, Hispanics have a lower propensity to provide citizenship, a higher propensity to have ACS noncitizen-AR citizen discrepancies, and a lower propensity to have ACS citizen-AR noncitizen discrepancies. Better linkage is strongly associated with ACS citizen-AR noncitizen discrepancies, inconsistent with the hypothesis that these discrepancies are driven by linkage errors.

Now turning to factors not investigated in previous sections, labor market activity is positively associated with having a citizenship answer, especially for AR noncitizens (see Table 4). However, as Table 5 shows, working is also associated with both types of citizenship status disagreements, particularly ACS citizen-AR noncitizen. Reference persons who speak another language at home have a higher propensity to respond about sex, especially when their English language ability is less strong. This is also true for AR citizens for the citizenship question, but when asked to report about AR noncitizens, those speaking another language at home have much lower citizenship item response rates. Those speaking English less well also have a higher propensity to report ACS noncitizen when the person they are responding about is an AR citizen, perhaps reflecting misunderstanding of the question. However, the reference person's English language ability is positively associated with ACS citizen-AR noncitizen discrepancies, again suggesting that

[42] In cases where the person came to live in the U.S. more than once, respondents are instructed to give the latest year.
[43] In results not shown here, we also estimate item response regressions with the full sample, regardless of AR citizenship status. The patterns are similar to those described in this paragraph, except that Hispanics have higher propensity to have item response for age in the full sample.

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misunderstanding the question is an important factor behind ACS noncitizen-AR citizen, but not ACS citizen-AR noncitizen discrepancies. Responding without the participation of an interviewer results in lower item response (except for age for AR noncitizens), consistent with Camarota and Capizzano (2004), and this effect is particularly strong for citizenship item response among AR noncitizens. ACS noncitizen-AR citizen discrepancies are more prevalent with interviewer participation, but ACS citizen-AR noncitizen discrepancies are much less prevalent. Interviewers may develop a rapport that encourages noncitizens to truthfully respond to what is a sensitive question for them.[44] It could also be more difficult psychologically for a respondent to misreport to another person than when they fill out a questionnaire on their own.

As shown in Table 4, the associations with citizenship item response tend to be several times stronger for AR noncitizens than for citizens, with those missing AR citizenship falling in between the other two categories. Such differences are much more muted for sex and age. This again highlights the nonrandom nature of citizenship item nonresponse.

[44] This effect may be weaker in the Census than in the ACS, however, since ACS interviewers have much more experience than most Census enumerators.

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Table 4. Item Response Regressions

	Sex Item Response			Age Item Response			Citizenship Item Response		
	AR Citizen	AR Noncitizen	AR Missing	AR Citizen	AR Noncitizen	AR Missing	AR Citizen	AR Noncitizen	AR Missing
Relative	-0.159	-0.079	-0.759	-0.234	-0.224	-4.446	-0.057	-0.480	-0.106
	(0.007)	(0.016)	(0.039)	(0.013)	(0.060)	(0.123)	(0.010)	(0.082)	(0.066)
Nonrelative	-0.455	-0.309	-1.146	-2.353	-3.509	-9.533	-1.141	-7.395	-4.808
	(0.035)	(0.072)	(0.084)	(0.080)	(0.307)	(0.300)	(0.047)	(0.390)	(0.200)
Non-Hispanic	-0.136	-0.160	-0.003	-0.142	-0.227	-0.225	-0.122	-3.092	-0.979
African Amer.	(0.014)	(0.050)	(0.082)	(0.029)	(0.143)	(0.247)	(0.012)	(0.171)	(0.078)
Hispanic	0.128	0.002	0.147	0.033	0.075	2.068	-0.391	-4.432	-1.692
	(0.013)	(0.030)	(0.069)	(0.032)	(0.103)	(0.210)	(0.024)	(0.140)	(0.119)
Other Non-	0.050	0.038	0.230	-0.100	-0.108	1.229	-0.177	-2.320	-1.885
Hispanic	(0.017)	(0.028)	(0.072)	(0.034)	(0.092)	(0.230)	(0.031)	(0.129)	(0.152)
Worked in	0.174	0.073	0.694	0.334	0.149	1.872	0.915	8.687	3.773
Last Week	(0.008)	(0.024)	(0.037)	(0.017)	(0.081)	(0.132)	(0.013)	(0.141)	(0.088)
Searched for	0.045	0.017	0.668	0.457	0.466	3.834	0.769	7.414	3.494
Job	(0.020)	(0.046)	(0.063)	(0.033)	(0.126)	(0.252)	(0.016)	(0.185)	(0.114)
English Very	0.116	0.101	0.690	0.084	0.068	1.823	0.087	-1.036	-0.580
Well	(0.014)	(0.029)	(0.064)	(0.035)	(0.088)	(0.224)	(0.028)	(0.133)	(0.129)
English Well	0.141	0.050	0.703	0.306	0.074	3.044	0.390	-1.688	-0.892
	(0.023)	(0.034)	(0.073)	(0.052)	(0.102)	(0.247)	(0.056)	(0.159)	(0.191)
English Not	0.125	-0.006	0.523	0.056	-0.148	1.728	0.475	-2.115	-0.441
Well	(0.024)	(0.041)	(0.082)	(0.073)	(0.128)	(0.270)	(0.070)	(0.191)	(0.190)
English Not	0.117	0.070	0.599	-0.179	-0.155	3.178	0.571	-1.241	0.846
At All	(0.035)	(0.036)	(0.072)	(0.143)	(0.189)	(0.272)	(0.122)	(0.236)	(0.178)
Better	1.022	0.338	2.502	1.384	1.193	9.002	0.127	1.766	2.078
Linkage	(0.010)	(0.019)	(0.061)	(0.015)	(0.040)	(0.122)	(0.008)	(0.115)	(0.125)
Mail or Internet	-0.967	-0.449	-2.703	-0.083	0.708	-3.527	-0.397	-5.923	-2.329
Response	(0.010)	(0.024)	(0.068)	(0.019)	(0.073)	(0.156)	(0.011)	(0.122)	(0.092)
Weighted Obs.	264,700,000	21,910,000	39,950,000	264,700,000	21,910,000	39,950,000	264,700,000	21,910,000	39,950,000
Unweighted Obs.	4,418,000	280,000	558,000	4,418,000	280,000	558,000	4,418,000	280,000	558,000

Source: American Community Survey (ACS) and Census Numident, 2016. Notes: These regressions are estimated by linear probability models (LPM), weighted by ACS person weights. Standard errors are clustered by household. The base categories are reference person for relationship, non-Hispanic white for race/ethnicity, speaks only English at home for English ability, and in-person or phone interview for response mode. We also include educational attainment (less than high school, high school but less than bachelor's degree, bachelor's degree, and graduate degree), log of one plus age and its square, and log of one plus the number of years in the U.S. and its square, but do not report them here.

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Table 5. Citizenship Status and Naturalization Year Disagreement Regressions

	ACS Noncitizen-AR Citizen	ACS Citizen-AR Noncitizen	ACS – Numident Natural. Year
Relative	0.028	-0.753	-0.343
	(0.011)	(0.215)	(0.068)
Nonrelative	0.571	-5.461	-0.852
	(0.045)	(0.613)	(0.282)
Non-Hispanic	-0.137	2.744	0.683
African Amer.	(0.013)	(0.546)	(0.128)
Hispanic	0.621	-16.00	1.129
	(0.030)	(0.417)	(0.104)
Other Non-	-0.327	0.755	0.144
Hispanic	(0.034)	(0.376)	(0.093)
Worked in	0.398	1.992	0.631
Last Week	(0.015)	(0.260)	(0.095)
Searched for	0.302	-0.620	0.136
Job	(0.029)	(0.542)	(0.157)
English Very	-0.452	1.983	0.517
Well	(0.031)	(0.373)	(0.096)
English Well	0.114	1.063	0.712
	(0.081)	(0.426)	(0.107)
English Not	1.461	-4.927	0.997
Well	(0.113)	(0.480)	(0.129)
English Not	3.391	-8.282	1.656
At All	(0.260)	(0.592)	(0.210)
Better	0.060	4.586	0.006
Linkage	(0.009)	(0.308)	(0.067)
Mail or Internet	-0.262	3.810	0.365
Response	(0.012)	(0.285)	(0.077)
Weighted Obs.	250,300,000	20,220,000	6,407,000
Unweighted Obs.	4,165,000	254,000	89,000

Source: American Community Survey (ACS) and Census Numident, 2016.

Notes: These regressions are estimated by linear probability models (LPM), weighted by ACS person weights. Standard errors are clustered by household. The base categories are reference person for relationship, non-Hispanic white for race/ethnicity, speaks only English at home for English ability, and in-person or phone interview for response mode. We also include educational attainment (less than high school, high school but less than bachelor's degree, bachelor's degree, and graduate degree), log of one plus age and its square, and log of one plus the number of years in the U.S. and its square, but do not report them here.

The last specification of Table 5 shows that the ACS naturalization-Numident citizenship change gap is larger when reporting for a relative or especially a nonrelative, which could indicate lack of respondent knowledge about others' naturalization years.[45] Lack of English language ability is associated with a smaller gap between the ACS and Numident years, suggesting that misunderstanding the question is not an important explanatory factor. Employed people have smaller gaps, reflecting the incentive to promptly tell SSA about the naturalization to facilitate their employment eligibility verification.

[45] Since very few observations have Numident citizenship change years before the ACS naturalization year, a positive coefficient generally means a smaller gap.

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6. Effect of Citizenship Question on Unit Self-Response Rates

To forecast the effect of adding a citizenship question to the 2020 Census, we compare mail response rates in the 2010 Census and the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) for the same housing units. By comparing the self-response behavior of the same housing unit across two surveys, we control for the household's propensity to self-respond to mandatory Census Bureau household surveys in general.

The Census Bureau randomly selected a sample of households to receive the ACS questionnaire in 2010. The questionnaire included 75 questions and asked individuals to report their citizenship status. These households also received the full-count Census questionnaire in the same year, a list of 10 questions that did not include citizenship. We focus on Census housing units that received both questionnaires by mail. In the 2010 Census, these are the housing units from the initial mailing that did not have the questionnaire returned as Undeliverable as Addressed (UAA) and which were not classified as a vacant or delete (meaning uninhabitable or cannot be found). We define a 2010 Census self-response as a returned questionnaire from the first mailing that is not blank. For the 2010 ACS, a self-response is a mail response, also from the first contact mailing.

The presence of a citizenship question is not the only potential reason why a household may be less inclined to self-respond to the ACS than the Census. Census self-response is bolstered by a media campaign and intensive community advocacy group support, and the ACS questionnaire involves much greater respondent burden (OMB 2008, OMB 2009). To distinguish the citizenship question effect, we compare the actual ACS-Census difference in response rates for households that are likely to be more sensitive to the citizenship question to the ACS-Census difference for households less likely to be sensitive to the question. We assume that any reduction in self-response to the ACS vs. the Census for households unsensitive to the citizenship question is due to factors other than the presence of a citizenship question. We use two ways to divide the sample into sensitive and non-sensitive groups. The first is to define the sensitive group as households where at least one person is an AR noncitizen and has been assigned to this housing unit in Rastogi and O'Hara's (2012) administrative records person-address crosswalk (AR noncitizen households), and the less sensitive group is households where all of the persons assigned to the address are AR citizens (AR all-citizen households).[46] AR citizenship status is established using the 2010 Numident and ITINs, as described in Section 3.2.[47] The choice of noncitizens as the sensitive group is motivated by the results in Section 3.1 that AR noncitizens have much higher item nonresponse rates for the citizenship question, both relative to their nonresponse rates for other demographic questions and compared to other people for citizenship. The use of an independent source for where noncitizens are located avoids the potential problem that households with noncitizens may be less likely to provide PII on household members, preventing linkage to

[46] Here we impose a restriction that all household members have nonmissing AR citizenship for the less sensitive group, but we do not impose that restriction on the sensitive group.

[47] The initial definition of citizenship (treating all persons in the Numident but with missing citizenship as citizens) is used for this first set of groups. In the second set of groups, U.S.-born persons with missing citizenship in the Numident are treated as citizens, while foreign-born persons with missing citizenship in the Numident are treated as missing AR citizenship.

their AR citizenship data. The remaining noncitizen households where AR linkage is done may be relatively more cooperative, potentially biasing the results.

We examine a second set of groups for several reasons. We would like to project the citizenship self-response effect forward in time, since population characteristics associated with this effect may be changing. No administrative records person-place crosswalk is available after 2010, however, so we instead use the ACS household roster to define which people are living in the household.[48] AR noncitizens are probably not the people most sensitive to a citizenship question, since most of them are legal residents. Those lacking an SSN should presumably be even more sensitive to a citizenship question, so the AR noncitizen definition may exclude much of the sensitive population.[49] In our second dichotomy the less sensitive group is "AR & ACS all-citizen households", those households where all persons reported in the ACS to be living in the household at the time of the survey are AR citizens, and all are self-reported as being citizens in the ACS as well. The more sensitive group is "all other households", including those households where some residents are both AR citizens and self-reported citizens but at least one is not; there is a mismatch between the survey report and administrative record response; or citizenship status is not reported in one or both sources. We assume AR & ACS all-citizen households are less sensitive to a citizenship question than all other households, since they have demonstrated a willingness to provide citizenship status answers for all household members, those answers are consistent with administrative records and thus likely truthful responses,[50] and citizens presumably have less to fear about revealing their status than noncitizens. In comparison to others, more of this group's reluctance to self-respond to the ACS should be due to reasons other than the citizenship question, such as unwillingness to answer a longer questionnaire. Note that if some of the reluctance by AR & ACS all-citizens households to self-respond is due to the citizenship question in the ACS, then our analysis will underestimate the citizenship question unit self-response effect.

The sample size for the second set of groups is significantly larger than that for the first set of groups, because the first set excludes households where no persons are AR noncitizens at the address, but at least one person assigned to that address by administrative records cannot be linked to the Numident.

Table 6 displays unweighted 2010 Census and ACS response rates for the AR all-citizen households and AR noncitizen household groups. The self-response rate is higher for the 2010 Census than for the ACS for both citizenship categories, presumably reflecting the higher burden of the ACS. The all-citizen response rate is greater than the noncitizen rate in each survey, suggesting that noncitizen households have a lower participation rate in general. Most important for this study is understanding how the difference in self-response rate across groups varies

[48] Another reason to use the survey household roster rather than the AR crosswalk is that the AR crosswalk often places people in different locations. Rastogi and O'Hara (2012) report that among the 279.2 million persons in the 2010 Census who could be assigned a PIK, 27.2 percent are assigned to an address in the AR crosswalk that differs from their Census address.

[49] This is consistent with Camarota and Capizzano (2004), who say field representatives reported that illegal immigrants were less likely to respond than other foreign-born persons. Illegal immigrants are ineligible for SSNs.

[50] As shown in Section 4 above, when an administrative record shows that someone is a citizen, the ACS response is nearly always citizen as well, giving us a high degree of confidence that the person truly is a citizen.

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between the 2010 Census and ACS. While the self-response rate for citizen households is 13.8 percentage points lower in the ACS than in the 2010 Census, the self-response rate for households with at least one noncitizen is 18.9 percentage points lower for the ACS than the self-response rate to the 2010 Census, which is a 5.1 percentage point difference between the two categories.

Table 6. Comparison of 2010 ACS to 2010 Census Response Rates with Initial Assumptions

	Self-Response Rate (%)		Difference
	2010 ACS	2010 Census	
Households with at least one AR noncitizen	52.6	71.5	-18.9
	(0.21)	(0.19)	(0.26)
AR all-citizen households	66.1	79.9	-13.8
	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.06)
Difference-in-differences			-5.1
			(0.26)

Source: 2010 ACS 1-year file, 2010 Census Unedited File (CUF), and 2010 Numident.
Notes: 2010 CUF self-response is non-blank response to the first mailing, and only NRFU-eligible housing units are included. ACS self-response is mail response. All persons in the 2010 Numident that are missing citizenship are treated as citizens here. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, calculated from regressions. The estimates are unweighted. Around 5.9 percent of the households have at least one noncitizen. The sample size is 929,000. DRB clearance number CBDRB-2017-CDAR-001.

Using survey weights can facilitate comparisons of results across years, since sampling can change, and we would like to be able to project results forward in time. We thus display weighted response rates in Table 7, now both for the first and second sets of groups. As expected, the restriction to being a citizen in both the AR and ACS results in higher self-response rates in the AR & ACS all-citizen household group compared to the AR all-citizen household group. The response rates for the two noncitizen groups differ little from each other. The difference-in-differences estimate for the first set of groups increases to 8.9 percentage points compared to the unweighted gap in Table 6. It is three percentage points higher (11.9) across the second set of groups.

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Table 7. Comparison of 2010 ACS to 2010 Census Response Rates (Weighted)

	Self-Response Rate (%)		Difference
	2010 ACS	2010 Census	
Households with at least one AR noncitizen	42.4	62.1	-19.7
	(0.32)	(0.18)	(0.26)
AR all-citizen households	62.0	72.8	-10.8
	(0.34)	(0.11)	(0.24)
Difference-in-differences			-8.9
			(0.35)
All other households	42.0	62.7	-20.7
	(0.32)	(0.14)	(0.25)
AR & ACS all-citizen households	65.6	74.4	-8.9
	(0.33)	(0.11)	(0.24)
Difference-in-differences			-11.9
			(0.34)

Source: 2010 ACS 1-year file, 2010 Census Unedited File (CUF), and 2010 Numident.

Notes: 2010 CUF self-response is non-blank response to the first mailing, and only NRFU-eligible housing units are included. ACS self-response is mail response. The standard errors are in parentheses. The standard errors for the self-response rates and differences are calculated using Fay's balanced repeated replication variance estimation method, with 80 replicate weights, adjusting the original weights by a coefficient of 0.5. The difference-in-differences (*DiD*) standard errors (*SE*) are calculated as $DiD\ SE = \sqrt{SE(Est_1)^2 + SE(Est_2)^2}$, where the two estimates (*Est*) are the 2010 Census – 2010 ACS differences for the two groups. The estimates use ACS housing unit weights. 88.2 percent of households are in the AR all-citizen household group vs. 11.8 percent in the households with at least one AR noncitizen group. 74.9 percent are in the AR & ACS all-citizen household group vs. 25.1 percent are in the all other households group. The number of observations is 1,418,000.

The larger decline in self-response rates for the AR noncitizen household and all other households groups may not actually be due to greater sensitivity. Other characteristics besides citizenship status could be associated with lower ACS self-response, and the AR noncitizen household and all other households groups could have a higher propensity to have such characteristics. To explore this possibility, we perform Blinder-Oaxaca decompositions (Blinder 1973 and Oaxaca 1973).[51]

Households may belong to one of two groups $G \in (S, U)$, where the S group is thought to be potentially sensitive to a citizenship question, while the U group is not. We set the self-responses $R_{G_i ACS_t}$ and $R_{G_i Census_t}$ equal to 100 if household i in group G self-responds in year t to the ACS and Census, respectively, and zero otherwise.[52] The difference between the survey responses is

$$\Delta R_{G_i t} = R_{G_i ACS_t} - R_{G_i Census_t} \quad (1)$$

The vector of predictors X includes household size and reference person characteristics (sex, race/ethnicity, age, educational attainment, household income, working in the last week, job search

[51] This method was initially developed to study the extent to which the gender wage gap is due to different distributions of characteristics associated with wages by gender (explained variation) vs. differing behavior across gender for a given set of characteristics (unexplained variation). The unexplained variation is usually attributed to discrimination, but it also captures any effects of differences in unobserved variables.

[52] We use 100 for response so that the results are expressed in percentages.

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in the last four weeks, and English language ability among those speaking a language other than English at home). β contains the slope parameters and intercept, and ε is an error term with mean zero.

We estimate OLS models for each household group

$$\Delta R_{S_{it}} = X'_{S_{it}}\beta_{S_t} + \varepsilon_{S_{it}} \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta R_{U_{it}} = X'_{U_{it}}\beta_{U_t} + \varepsilon_{U_{it}} \quad (3)$$

The difference-in-differences in expected self-response rates across the two surveys for the two groups S and U in year t is

$$\Delta\Delta R_{SU_t} = E(\Delta R_{S_t}) - E(\Delta R_{U_t}) \quad (4)$$

We decompose this as follows:

$$\Delta\Delta R_{SU_t} = \left[E(X_{S_t}) - E(X_{U_t})\right]'\beta_{U_t} + \left[E(X_{S_t})'(\beta_{S_t} - \beta_{U_t})\right] \quad (5)$$

The first term (explained variation) applies the coefficients for the unsensitive group to the difference between the expected value of the sensitive group's predictors and those of the unsensitive group. The second (unexplained variation) is the difference between the expected value of the sensitive group's predictors applied to the sensitive group's coefficients and the same predictors applied to the unsensitive group's coefficients. The interpretation that the unexplained variation represents the citizenship question effect is dependent on the assumption that there are no unobserved variables relevant to the difference-in-differences in self-response across the two surveys.

Table 8 shows the results of the Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition for the two sets of groups. In the AR all-citizen vs. AR noncitizen comparison, virtually all the difference-in-differences is explained by differences in predictors across the two groups. Thus, it appears that the larger fall in self-response to the ACS vs. the Census for AR noncitizen households is not due to sensitivity to the citizenship question, but rather that AR noncitizen households have a greater propensity to have other characteristics that are associated with lower ACS self-response. In contrast, about half (6.1 percentage points) of the difference-in-differences for the AR & ACS all-citizen vs. all other household comparison is unexplained, suggesting that the larger drop-off in ACS self-response for all other households is partly due to sensitivity to the citizenship question. Appendix Table A13 shows the regression coefficients for equations (2) and (3), and the explained variation and unexplained variation coefficients for each predictor are shown in Appendix Table A14.

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Table 8. Blinder-Oaxaca Decomposition of Comparison of Predicted 2010 ACS to 2010 Census to Response Rates by Households Citizenship Type

	2010 ACS – 2010 Census
Households with at least one AR noncitizen	-19.7
	(0.13)
AR all-citizen households	-10.8
	(0.12)
Difference-in-differences	-8.9
	(0.09)
Explained	-8.7
	(0.11)
Unexplained	-0.2
	(0.13)
All other households	-20.7
	(0.12)
AR & ACS all-citizen households	-8.9
	(0.12)
Difference-in-differences	-11.9
	(0.07)
Explained	-5.8
	(0.14)
Unexplained	-6.1
	(0.16)

Source: 2010 ACS 1-year file, 2010 Census Unedited File (CUF), and 2010 Numident.

Notes: 2010 CUF self-response is non-blank response to the first mailing, and only NRFU-eligible housing units are included. ACS self-response is mail response. The standard errors are in parentheses. The standard errors are bootstrapped using 80 ACS replicate weights. The number of observations is 1,418,000.

To see how changes in predictors over time affect the magnitude of the unexplained variation (UV) in the decomposition, we apply the coefficients from the 2010 models to the predictors in the 2016 ACS

$$UV_{2016} = E\left(X_{S_{2016}}\right)' \beta_{S_{2010}} - E\left(X_{S_{2016}}\right)' \beta_{U_{2010}} \quad (6)$$

Table 9 shows that the unexplained variation is still insignificant for the AR all-citizen vs. AR noncitizen comparison. It is of a similar magnitude in 2016 as in 2010 (5.8 percentage points vs. 6.1) for the AR & ACS all-citizen vs. all other household comparison. Note that this does not capture changes over time in the degree of sensitivity to a citizenship question for a housing unit with a fixed set of characteristics. That would require estimating models on fresher data of surveys with and without a citizenship question for the same households.

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Table 9. Comparison of Predicted 2016 ACS to 2010 Census Response Rates for AR Noncitizen and All Other Households with Their Own vs. All-Citizen Models

	2016 ACS – 2010 Census
Model\Sample	AR noncitizen household sample
AR noncitizen household model	-19.7
	(0.47)
AR all-citizen household model	-20.5
	(0.34)
Difference-in-differences	0.8
	(0.58)
Model\Sample	All other household sample
All other household model	-21.7
	(0.33)
AR & ACS all-citizen household model	-15.9
	(0.39)
Difference-in-differences	-5.8
	(0.51)

Source: 2016 ACS 1-year file and 2016 Numident.

Notes: 2010 Census self-response is non-blank response to the first mailing, and only NRFU-eligible housing units are included. ACS self-response is mail response. The standard errors are in parentheses. The standard errors for the 2010 Census – 2016 ACS response differences are calculated using Fay's balanced repeated replication variance estimation method, with 80 replicate weights, adjusting the original weights by a coefficient of 0.5. The difference-in-differences (*DiD*) standard errors (*SE*) are calculated as $DiD\ SE = \sqrt{SE(Est_1)^2 + SE(Est_2)^2}$, where the two estimates (*Est*) are the 2010 Census – 2016 ACS differences for the two groups. The estimates use ACS housing unit weights. 28.6 percent are in the all other households group in 2016. The standard errors are in parentheses. They are the standard errors of the model predictions, based on the bootstrapped regressions in Appendix Table A12 that use 80 ACS replicate weights. The number of observations is 163,000 for the AR noncitizen household sample and 477,000 for the all other household sample.

Though suggestive, these exercises and the ones performed below are not perfect laboratories for studying the self-response effect of inclusion of a citizenship question on the 2020 Census. The ACS contains 75 questions, so any one question is unlikely to stand out, whereas an added question will be more visible in the 2020 Census questionnaire, which contains just 10 other questions.[53] Thus, we would ideally want to compare response rates on a short questionnaire without a citizenship question to one adding just the citizenship question. Second, the level of concern about using citizenship data for enforcement purposes may be very different in 2020 than it was in 2000 or 2010, so a more recent test would be preferable. These factors suggest the estimated effect on self-response from the exercise in Table 9 is conservative.

[53] A preferable test would be a randomized control trial (RCT) comparing self-response rates where some households are randomly chosen to have an 11-question Census questionnaire with a citizenship question (the treated group), and a randomly chosen set of control households receive a 10-question Census questionnaire without citizenship.

As robustness checks we do similar exercises below with the 2000 Census and the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), a longitudinal survey that follows the same individuals over time. Unlike the decennial census and the ACS, individuals respond for themselves in the SIPP. The 2000 Census long form (sent to one of every six housing units, selected randomly) contained a citizenship question among many other additional questions, while the short form (sent to the remaining housing units) did not. As in the first set of groups above, we divide housing units into those with all citizens and those with at least one noncitizen, based on citizenship data from the 2002 Numident for persons enumerated at those housing units in the 2000 Census.[54] As with the 2010 ACS and Census exercises, Table 10 shows that self-response rates are higher in the short form than the long form, and they are higher in households with all citizens. The short- vs. long-form difference in response rates is greater for households with at least one noncitizen by 3.3 percentage points, again consistent with the possibility that households with noncitizens are more sensitive to the inclusion of citizenship questions.

Table 10. 2000 Census Long Form and Short Form Analysis

	Self-response rate (%)		
Households by Citizen	Long Form	Short Form	Difference
At Least One Noncitizen	62.5	71.0	-8.5
	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.023)
All Citizens	76.1	81.3	-5.2
	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.006)
Difference	13.6	10.3	-3.3
	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.024)

Source: 2000 Census short and long forms.

Notes: These are weighted using housing unit weights. The number of short forms is 105.5 million, and the number of long forms is 16.4 million. The definition of self-response is mail response here. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, generated from weighted regressions of response on an interaction of the household citizenship status with short form. The standard errors for the differences are calculated as $SE(Est_1 - Est_2) = \sqrt{SE(Est_1)^2 + SE(Est_2)^2}$.

Longitudinal data provide another means for understanding response sensitivity to questions of citizenship. Using the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) longitudinal panel waves 1 and 2, we show how nonresponse changes from Wave 1 to Wave 2 for noncitizen respondents, as well as for households with at least one noncitizen. The first row in Table 11 shows nonresponse rates for noncitizens from the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) Waves 1 and 2. Noncitizens made up around 6 percent of the 2014 SIPP survey in Wave 1. The proportion of noncitizens in Wave 2 decreased slightly, implying that noncitizens were more

[54] To be classified as a housing unit with all citizens in this exercise, all persons must be linked to the Numident. A housing unit can be classified as having at least one noncitizen if there is at least one person linked to the Numident who is a Numident noncitizen, whether or not all the other persons in the housing unit could be linked to the Numident or not.

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likely to leave the survey due to attrition or other factors than citizens. In addition, the rate of nonresponse among those households with at least one noncitizen increased from Wave 1 to Wave 2, from 7.9 percent to 8.5 percent. While noncitizens were more likely to drop out of the survey, those who stayed were more likely to live in households where at least one member did not respond. These data provide additional hints of the potential future impact to nonresponse for noncitizens in surveys that ask about citizenship status.

Table 11. Noncitizens and Nonresponse in the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation

	Wave 1		Wave 2	
	(%)	(se)	(%)	(se)
Noncitizens	6.1	(0.144)	5.7	(0.174)
At least one member in the noncitizen household did not respond	7.9	(0.473)	8.5	(0.537)

Source: 2014 SIPP, Waves 1 and 2

Notes: Citizenship status refers to status in Wave 1. The standard errors are clustered in Wave 2. These estimates are run on the internal run 16 version of the 2014 SIPP.

7. Effects of Citizenship Question on Nonresponse Follow-up Costs and Enumeration Quality

A drop in the self-response rate from adding a citizenship question in Alternatives B (obtaining citizenship from the 2020 Census only) and D (obtaining citizenship from the 2020 Census and administrative records) results in increased costs in the Nonresponse Follow-up (NRFU) operation and affects the quality of the population count. Households deciding not to self-respond because of the citizenship question are likely to refuse to cooperate with enumerators coming to their door in NRFU, resulting in the use of neighbors as proxy respondents on their behalf. [55] As shown in Table 12, Mule (2012) reports that the correct enumeration rate is 27.1 percentage points lower for proxies than mail in self-responses based on data from the 2010 Census Coverage Measurement (CCM) survey. The person linkage rate is 62.9 percentage points lower for proxies than for mail in self-responses in the 2010 Census, according to Rastogi and O'Hara (2012). Both these studies provide suggestive evidence that proxies supply poor quality individual demographic and socioeconomic characteristic information about the person on behalf of whom they are responding.

[55] A proxy response is a response about the household by someone outside the household, such as a neighbor or property manager. The enumerator will seek a proxy response for households that don't mail back their Census questionnaire or give an in-person interview after several attempts.

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Table 12. Enumeration Quality in Mailout/Mailback and Nonresponse Follow-up (NRFU) Proxy Responses

	Mailout/Mailback Response	NRFU Proxy
Correct Enumerations	97.3	70.2
Erroneous Enumerations	2.5	6.7
Whole-Person Census Imputations	0.3	23.1
Person Linkage Rate	96.7	33.8

Source: Mule (2012) for correct enumerations, erroneous enumerations, and whole-person Census imputations, and Rastogi and O'Hara (2012) for the person linkage rate.

We provide two sets of estimates, the first based on our initial assumptions (in parentheses), and a second based on revised assumptions. The main changes in the revised assumptions are an expansion of the group of housing units considered potentially sensitive to a citizenship question and the estimated percentage of them who will not respond to a questionnaire due to the presence of a citizenship question (5.8 percent in Table 9 vs. 5.1 percent in Table 6).

Using these estimates as well as the data in Table 12, we can develop cautious estimates of the data quality and cost consequences of adding the citizenship question to the enumeration form. We assume that all-citizen households are unaffected by the change and that an additional 5.8 percent (5.1 percent) of households that possibly have noncitizens go into NRFU because they do not self-respond.[56] We expect 320 million persons in 126 million occupied households in the 2020 Census.[57] Based on a combination of administrative records from the 2016 Numident and ITINs and the 2016 ACS, we estimate that 28.6 percent (9.8 percent) of all households could potentially contain at least one noncitizen. Combining these assumptions implies an additional 2,090,000 households (630,000 households) and 6.5 million persons (1.6 million persons) in NRFU.[58] If the NRFU data for those households have the same quality as the average NRFU data in the 2010 Census, then the result would be 561,000 (139,000) fewer correct enumerations, of which 185,000 (46,000) are additional erroneous enumerations and 376,000 (93,000) are additional whole-person census imputations. This analysis assumes that during the NRFU operations a cooperative member of the household supplies data 79.0 percent of the time, and 21.0 percent receive proxy responses. If all of these new NRFU cases go to proxy responses instead,[59] the result would be 1,750,000

[56] Recall that the initial estimate is based on households with at least one AR noncitizen, which is only a fraction of the housing units in the all other households category, which also includes persons with missing citizenship in AR or the ACS or citizenship values that conflict between AR and the ACS.
[57] We assume 10 million residents of group quarters. Group quarters are not included in either mailout/mailback or NRFU operations, and here we assume no effect of a citizenship question on their enumeration.
[58] The initial assumption here is that average household size for households with at least one noncitizen is the same as the forecast for all households in the 2020 Census (2.54 persons). The revised assumption is that average household size for all other households is the same as its average in the 2016 ACS, 3.1 persons.
[59] If a household declines to self-respond due to the citizenship question, we suspect it would also refuse to cooperate with an enumerator coming to their door, resulting in a need to use a proxy.

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(432,000) fewer correct enumerations, of which 272,000 (67,000) are erroneous enumerations, and 1,477,000 (365,000) are whole-person census imputations.[60] The number of persons who are linkable to administrative records would fall by 4.1 million (1 million).

Our estimate of the incremental cost proceeds as follows. Using the analysis in the paragraph above, the estimated NRFU workload will increase by approximately 2,090,000 households (630,000 households), or approximately 1.66 percentage points (0.5 percentage points). We currently estimate that for each percentage point increase in NRFU, the cost of the 2020 Census increases by approximately $55 million. Accordingly, the addition of a question on citizenship could increase the cost of the 2020 Census by at least $91.2 million ($27.5 million). It is worth stressing that this cost estimate is a lower bound. Our estimate of $55 million for each percentage point increase in NRFU is based on an average of three visits per household. We expect that many more of these noncitizen households would receive six NRFU visits.

8. Distribution of 2020 Citizenship Data Sources by Collection Method

Figures 10-12 provide forecasts of how many U.S. residents in the 2020 Census acquire their citizenship data from survey responses, administrative records, and model-based imputation methods in Alternatives B, C, and D. Once again we provide forecasts based on initial and revised assumptions, with initial forecasts in parentheses.[61] A reduction in self-response rates and increase in proxy responses from adding the citizenship question in Alternatives B and D is likely to affect the number of persons with survey responses for citizenship. As shown above, reference persons are much less likely to answer the citizenship question for nonrelatives in the household than for themselves, so they may be even less likely to answer it for neighbors. In order to obtain a range of estimates based on best and worst case scenarios, Figure 10 Panel A and Figure 12 Panels A and B assume that proxies report citizenship at the same rate as they do in the 2010 ACS relative to all persons in the 2010 ACS,[62] while Figure 10 Panels B and C and Figure 12 Panels C and D assume none of the proxies report citizenship.

We begin with the estimated 2020 Population of 330 million, the total number of persons we expect to count in the 2020 Census. Under Alternative B with complete citizenship data from proxy

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[60] These enumeration errors may not be avoidable simply by spending more money on fieldwork. Once a household decides not to cooperate, it may not be possible to obtain an accurate enumeration no matter how many times an enumerator knocks on their door.

[61] In addition to the differences between the initial and revised assumptions mentioned in Section 7, two others are relevant here. One is that the initial assumptions classify foreign-born persons with missing citizenship in the Numident and without an ITIN as AR citizens, while the revised assumptions classify them as having missing AR citizenship. A second is that instead of showing the difference in the AR linkage rate with and without a citizenship question in the 2020 Census as an increase in the AR linkage rate in Alternative C, the revised assumptions show it as a decrease in the AR linkage rate in Alternative D.

[62] Within 2010 ACS households that have NRFU proxy responses in the 2010 Census, the nonmissing citizenship rate is 96.7 percent, vs. 97.1 percent for all ACS households. We apply this proxy to total sample ratio to the 93.7 percent nonmissing citizenship rate in the 2016 ACS to get an estimated 92.9 percent nonmissing citizenship rate for proxies in 2020.

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responses, 309.1 million citizenship responses are obtained from the Census. Applying the missing citizenship rate of 6.3 percent in the 2016 ACS, we expect 20.9 million to have missing data for the citizenship question, either because the respondent skipped the question, or because a proxy response in nonresponse follow-up (NRFU) did not deliver information on that question. Citizenship is imputed using models for these 20.9 million persons.[63] With no citizenship data from proxy responses, the number of citizenship responses drops to 290 million (294.6 million), with 40 million (35.4 million) modeled.[64] The accuracy of this imputation system is unknown at this time. As discussed above, the imputation will be challenging due to the fact that nonresponse is highly correlated with citizenship.

Under Alternative C, we expect to link 289.6 million (295.0 million) to administrative records containing citizenship data, applying the linkage rate for the 2016 ACS to currently available administrative records.[65] The remaining 40.4 million (35.0 million) will have citizenship imputed using models based on the variables common to the linked and non-linked portions of the data. At this time, the accuracy of that imputation system is not known, but it would be based on the administrative record citizenship variable, so it would not be subject to the biases caused by survey citizenship reporting issues.

Of the 309.1 million who provide valid responses to the Census citizenship question in Alternative D, we expect to link 269.6 million (272.5 million) records to the administrative data.[66] Of these, the vast majority, 260.9 million (263.0 million), will have administrative record and Census responses that agree (applying the 2016 ACS-AR agreement rate of 96.8 percent), and since the agreement is with the same administrative record system as in Alternative C, these people will have the same citizenship status under either alternative. Of the 269.6 million (277.4 million) linked Census responses with a valid answer to the 2020 Census question, we expect the administrative record and the Census response to disagree for 8.7 million (9.7 million). These are the persons for whom we have two choices: (1) accept the Census questionnaire answer or (2)

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[63] General imputation models develop a response for those who did not respond using all available relevant data.

[64] Based on the analysis in Table 9, under our revised assumptions we project 6.5 million additional proxy responses due to the citizenship question, of which an estimated 840,000 already have missing citizenship (applying the allocation rate of 13.0 percent from the 2016 ACS among persons who do not both report being citizens and are AR citizens). This is in addition to an estimated 14.5 million proxy responses in 2020 without a citizenship question, of which an estimated 1,030,000 already have missing citizenship (applying the 2016 ACS citizenship item allocation rate of 6.3 percent among all ACS-AR citizenship groups, adjusted by the ratio of the 2010 ACS citizenship allocation rate for 2010 Census proxy respondents (3.3 percent) to the 2010 ACS citizenship allocation rate for the whole 2010 ACS sample (2.9 percent)). Note that the proxy responses that are anticipated to occur in 2020 regardless of presence of a citizenship question may happen in households containing people in any ACS-AR citizenship group, whereas the additional proxies due to the citizenship question are assumed to come from housing units where people are not in the group with both ACS and AR citizen responses.

[65] As discussed in Section 7, our initial estimate of the effect of a citizenship question on the number of linkable persons is 1 million, and the revised estimate is 4.1 million. Our initial estimate adds 1 million to the number of linked persons when no citizenship question is included in the questionnaire. We incorporate the change in the number of linkable persons as a reduction in AR linkage in Alternative D for our revised estimate, as discussed below.

[66] When applying the 2016 ACS linkage to administrative record citizenship rate, the estimate is 273.4 million persons with linked citizenship. Of the 4.1 million anticipated reduction in linkage due to the citizenship question in our revised estimate, about 3.9 million are applied to the group with observed 2020 citizenship, as 93.7 percent of persons are anticipated to have observed 2020 citizenship (applying the missing citizenship rate in the 2016 ACS).

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replace the questionnaire answer with the administrative answer. If we do the former, all of these cases will differ from the Alternative C answer. The estimated direct response is U.S. citizen for 7.6 million (7.7 million) of these persons, compared to 1.1 million (2.0 million) in the administrative records. Use of direct responses for those with disagreement would result in a projected 6.5 million (5.7 million) more U.S. citizens than when using administrative records.[67]

Continuing with Alternative D, we would process the 20.9 million responses where we did not get a valid answer to the Census citizenship question as in Alternative C. This would result in 16.0 million (16.6 million) persons for whom we expect to find an answer in the administrative records, and 4.9 million (4.3 million) for whom we would use a modeled answer.[68] The models would be developed using the same methods as in Alternative C, but not the same input data, because of the change in response behavior associated with asking the citizenship question.

When 2020 citizenship is observed in Alternative D, but the record cannot be linked to administrative data, we would accept the survey response for an expected 39.5 million (31.7 million) people. The number of persons whose records can be linked to administrative data is lower by 4.1 million (10.7 million) in Alternative D than in Alternative C due to poorer linkage quality from proxy responses, which would have been self-responses without a citizenship question (see Table 10). This captures the negative effect of inclusion of the citizenship question on the ability to use administrative data for citizenship.

When we assume that none of the proxy responses report citizenship, the number where 2020 citizenship is observed falls to 289.5 million (294.6 million) in Alternative D, just as in Alternative B. 263.4 million (272.5 million) of these are linked to administrative record citizenship, 255.6 million (263.0 million) of those answers agree between sources, and 7.8 million (9.5 million) disagree. The direct response for the latter group is U.S. citizen for 6.8 million (7.5 million) vs. 1.0 million (2.0 million) U.S. citizens in administrative records, leading to a 5.8 million (5.6 million) higher count of U.S. citizens if direct responses are used.

Of the 26.6 million (22.2 million) persons for whom 2020 citizenship is observed, but the record cannot be linked to administrative data, we estimate that about 560,000 (500,000) noncitizens will respond as citizens, based on the AR noncitizens reporting as ACS citizens share of the 2016 ACS (2.3 percent in the initial estimates and 2.1 percent in the revised estimates).

These results show that there is a tendency for persons missing citizenship in one source to also be missing it in the other. Among persons with observed 2020 Census citizenship in Figure 12 Panel D, 90.8 percent have AR citizenship, while only 55.5 percent of those without 2020 Census citizenship have AR citizenship. Of those with AR citizenship, 92.2 percent have 2020 Census citizenship, but just 59.9 percent of those without AR citizenship have 2020 Census citizenship. The correlated missingness reduces the coverage gain from using multiple sources. Only 22.2 million persons' citizenship values can be covered by AR among those without 2020 Census

[67] To put this in context, the 2016 ACS estimates that 22.5 million U.S. residents are noncitizens, or 7.0 percent of the population.

[68] Here we apply the remainder of the anticipated 4.1 million reduction in linkage to administrative record citizenship due to increased proxy response to the group for which 2020 citizenship is not observed.

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citizenship, whereas AR coverage would be 34.6 million if the missingness correlation were zero. Analogously, just 26.6 million persons missing AR citizenship have 2020 Census citizenship, vs. 39.0 million if the correlation were zero.

Across the three alternatives, the data for at least 255.6 million (263.0 million) persons would be identical, and it would be identical for at least 276.9 million (284.3 million) between alternatives C and D. If the administrative record response is used when the cases disagree, then the data for alternatives C and D would agree for 285.6 million (294.0 million) linked cases.

Alternative C results in more persons with modeled citizenship responses, while Alternative D has fewer imputations. If no proxy respondents report citizenship, then Alternative B has about the same number of imputations as Alternative C, but otherwise its level is in between that of Alternatives C and D.

As mentioned above, the estimated reduction in self-response due to the inclusion of a citizenship question is based on a comparison of a long 2010 ACS questionnaire to a short 2010 Census questionnaire. The visibility of the citizenship question may be more prominent when added to a short questionnaire, resulting in a larger reduction in self-response than what we have estimated here. If the assumption that all proxy responses result in citizenship item nonresponse is accurate, every additional person without Census citizenship will have to have modeled citizenship in Alternative B. With Alternative D, fewer of the additional nonresponses will be modeled, as some can be linked to administrative record citizenship data. The option to use administrative records in Alternative D thus partially mitigates the citizenship question self-response effect.

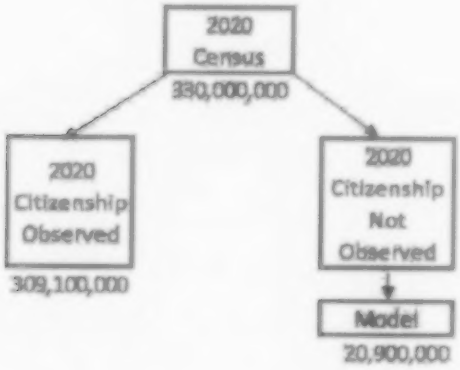
These estimates are based on currently available administrative record citizenship data and linkage capability. The Census Bureau may obtain several additional sources by 2020 and develop better linkage, in which case administrative record coverage may be higher than that shown here. This would lead to fewer imputations in Alternative D and especially Alternative C. The number of imputations in Alternative C is not much higher than in Alternative B, so even a small improvement in administrative record citizenship data coverage would lead to a lower imputation rate in Alternative C than B. Alternative D's advantage in coverage over Alternative C would shrink, though it is unlikely to vanish completely.

A key question when comparing Alternatives C and D is whether the data quality is higher for the 2020 Census or for imputed values for the persons with imputations in Alternative C and observed 2020 Census data in Alternative D. Survey citizenship data exhibit a markedly higher U.S. citizen share compared to administrative records for persons with both sources, but it is unknown whether that tendency also applies to persons without links to administrative records.

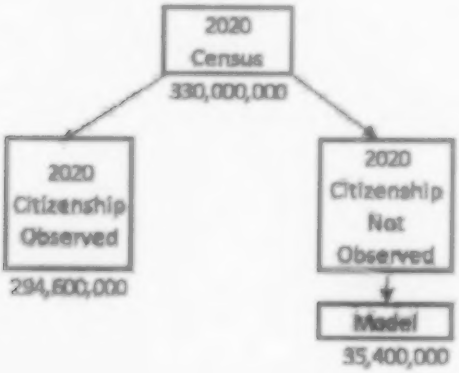
A second question is what data source(s) to use when administrative records and the survey response disagree in Alternative D. Citizenship status is verified via documentation from the issuing government agencies in the administrative records data, but not in the survey, and the analysis in Section 4 above exhibits patterns suggesting that the survey responses are more often inaccurate when they disagree. On the other hand, using administrative records when the sources disagree would mean that the survey response contribution to the citizenship statistics would be minor – it would only be necessary for persons without linked administrative record citizenship

data. The 2020 Census citizenship data is the sole source for 8.1 percent (6.7 percent) of persons in Figure 12 Panel D (Panel C), and this share could be smaller if administrative record coverage improves or survey coverage is lower than estimated. It could be difficult to justify burdening respondents with this question if needed for only a small fraction of the population.

Figure 10. Alternative B



Panel A. Alternative B, Proxies Report Citizenship



Panel B. Alternative B, Proxies Don't Report Citizenship, Initial Assumptions

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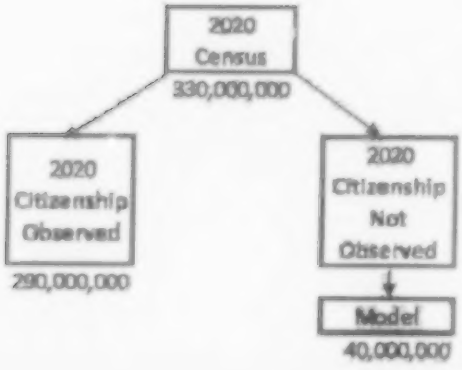

Panel C. Alternative B, Proxies Don't Report Citizenship, Revised Assumptions

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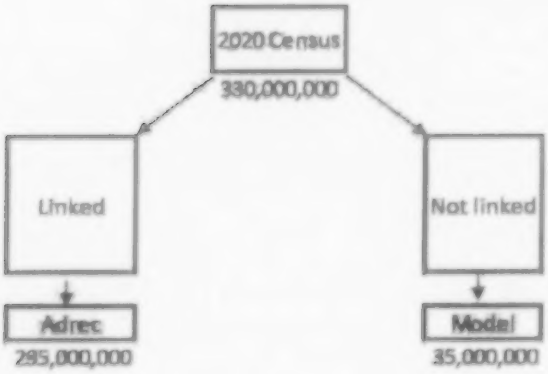
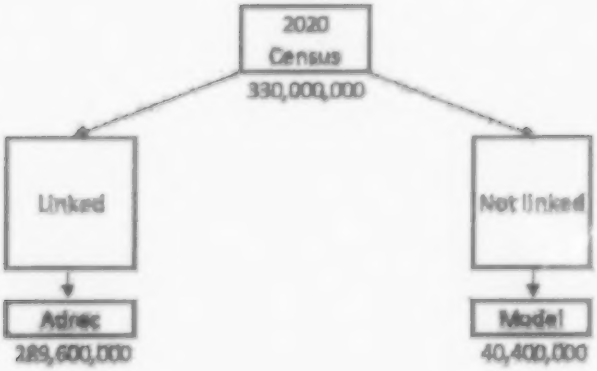
Figure 11. Alternative C



Panel A. Initial Assumptions



Panel B. Revised Assumptions

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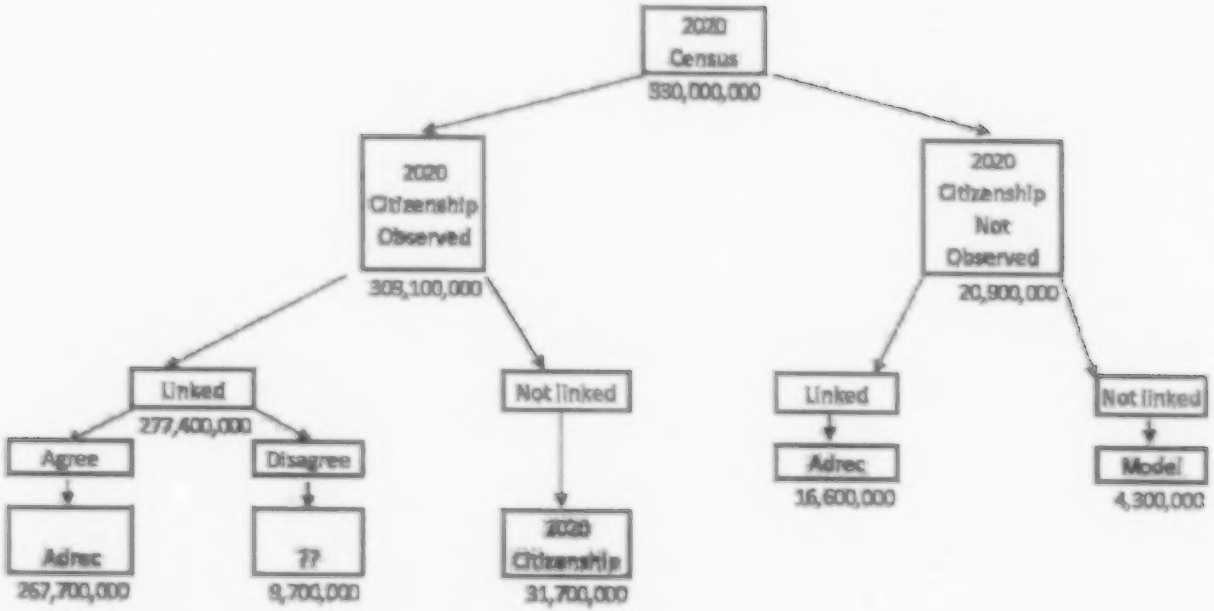
Figure 12. Alternative D



Panel A. Alternative D, Proxies Report Citizenship, Initial Assumptions

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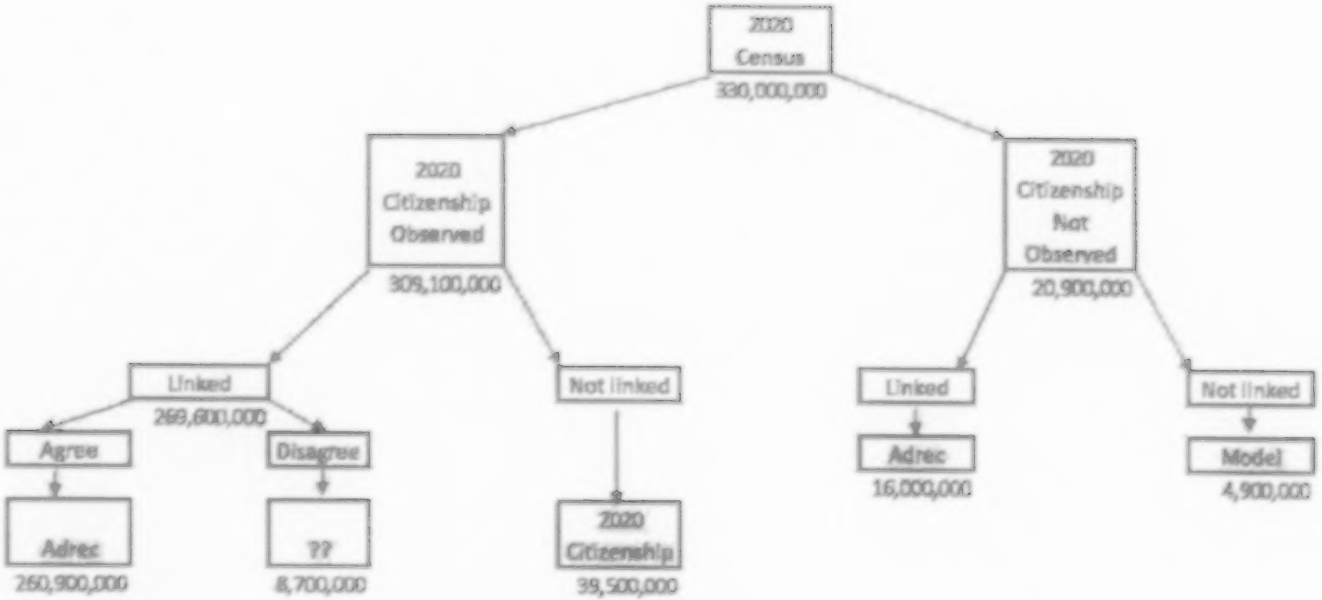

Panel B. Alternative D, Proxies Report Citizenship, Revised Assumptions

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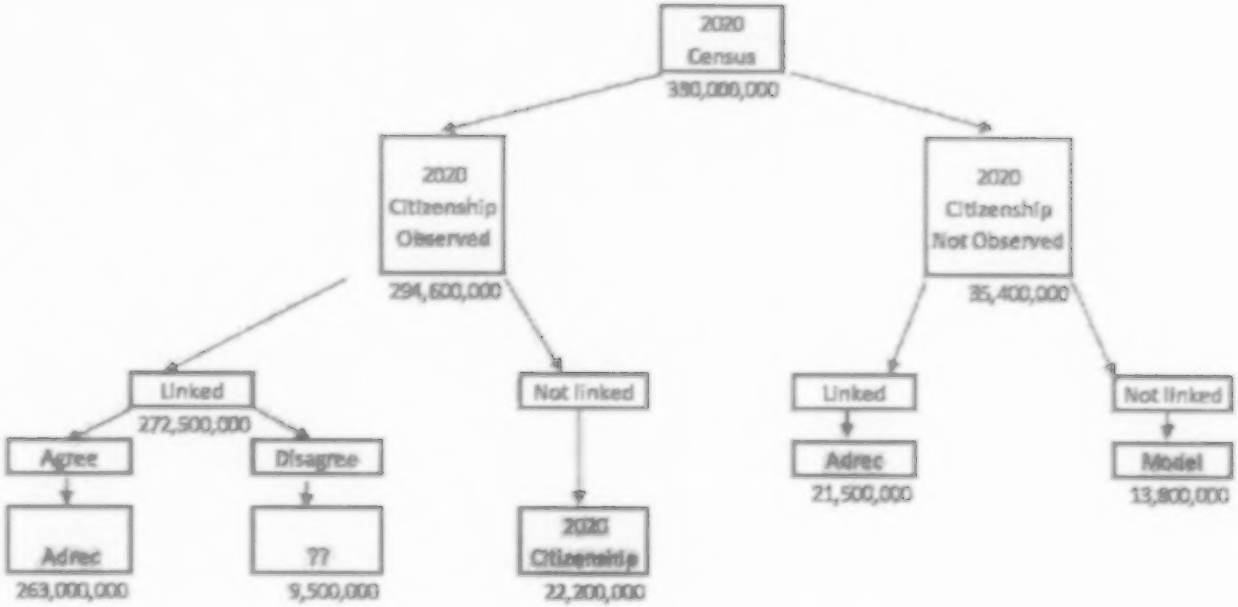

Panel C. Alternative D, Proxies Don't Report Citizenship, Initial Assumptions

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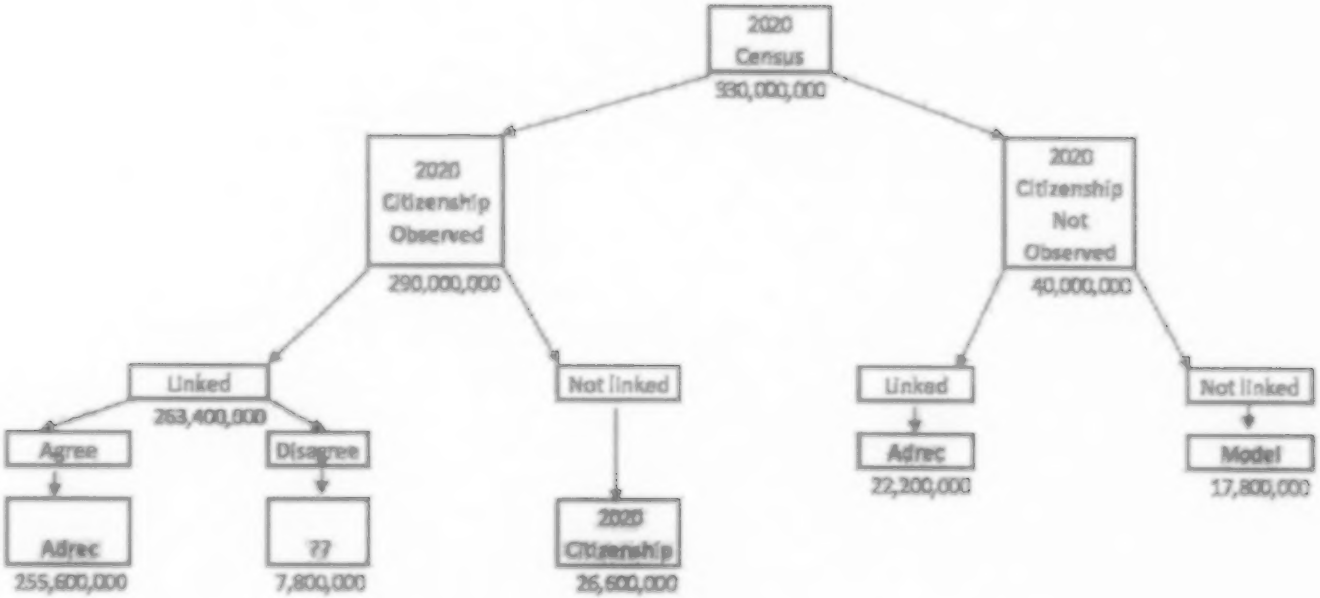

Panel D. Alternative D, Proxies Don't Report Citizenship, Revised Assumptions

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9. Conclusion

This paper analyzes general issues of data quality in self-reported citizenship data and examines the coverage and quality of survey-collected and administrative records data available to produce block-level estimates of the Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP). Our descriptive and regression analyses suggest that many noncitizens misreport their own citizenship on the American Community Survey (ACS), and, in many cases, they do not provide it at all for other noncitizens in the household. The evidence also suggests some naturalized persons either do not notify the Social Security Administration (SSA) about their change in citizenship status or they do so with delay. This potential weakness in SSA data illustrates the desirability of obtaining more timely and complete citizenship data from the U.S. Customs and Immigration Services (USCIS), Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and the State Department. Addressing survey misreporting would be more difficult, however. In the absence of 100 percent complete, accurate, and up to date administrative records, one cannot rule out the possibility that the self-reported citizenship status is correct. Conceptually, it would be challenging to decide which answer to use when sources conflict. Asking respondents to provide proof of citizenship status could reduce misreporting, but this would significantly increase respondent burden and the cost of administering the survey, and it could result in additional unit nonresponse.

This paper's examination of several Census Bureau surveys with and without citizenship questions suggests that households that may contain noncitizens are more sensitive to the inclusion of citizenship in the questionnaire than all-citizen households. The implication is that adding a citizenship question to the 2020 Census would lead to lower self-response rates in households potentially containing noncitizens, resulting in more nonresponse follow-up (NRFU) fieldwork, more proxy responses, and a lower-quality population count.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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NEW YORK IMMIGRATION COALITION, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 1:18-CF-05025-JMF

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Friday, October 16, 2018
Washington, D.C.

Videotaped Deposition of:

JOHN GORE,

called for oral examination by counsel for the Plaintiffs, pursuant to notice, at the law offices of Covington & Burling, LLP, One City Center, 850 Tenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20001-4956, before Christina S. Hotsko, RPR, CRR, of Veritext Legal Solutions, a Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia, beginning at 9:05 a.m., when were present on behalf of the respective parties:

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Q. In that position, you are the head of the civil rights division, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And you're a political appointee; you're not career civil rights division staff, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. One of the sections under your purview within the civil rights division is the voting section, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And one of the duties of the voting section is to enforce Section 2 of the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. Is it fair to say that, as acting AAG for civil rights, you are authorized to speak on behalf of the civil rights division?

A. I think with respect to matters that fall within the purview of the civil rights division and the Office of the Assistant Attorney General for the civil rights division, that's correct, as a general matter.

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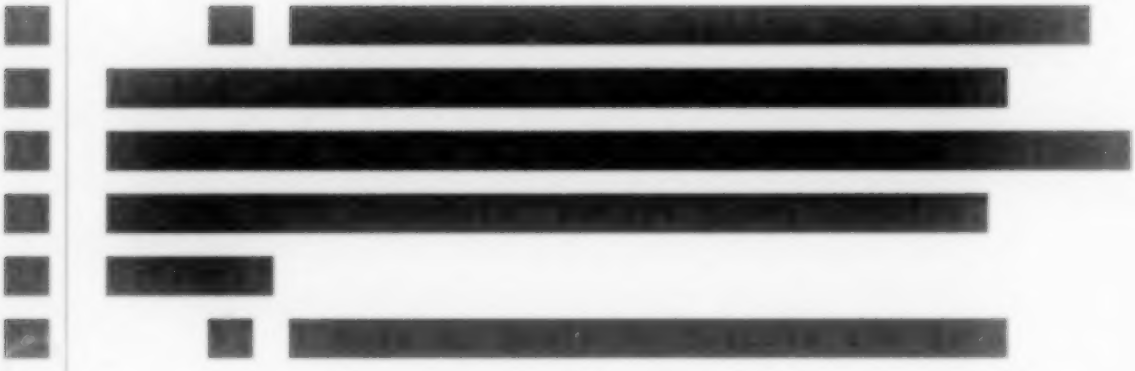

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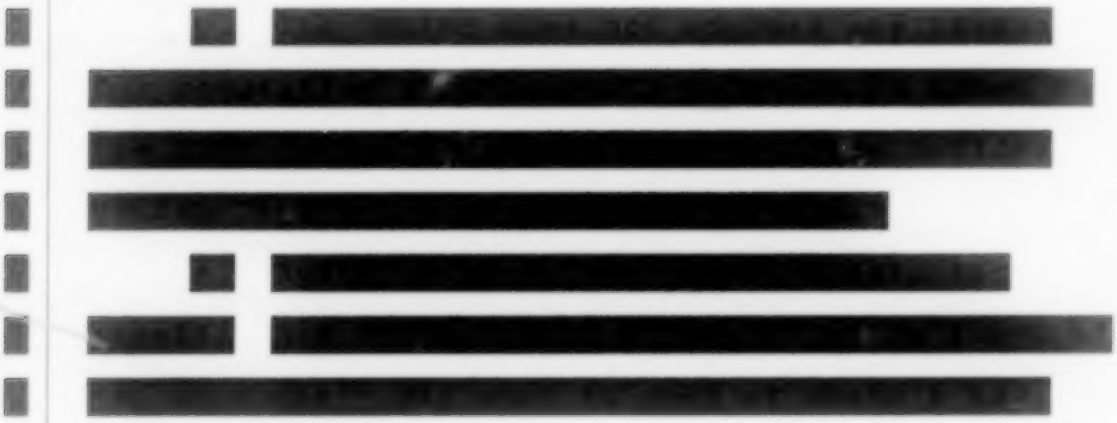

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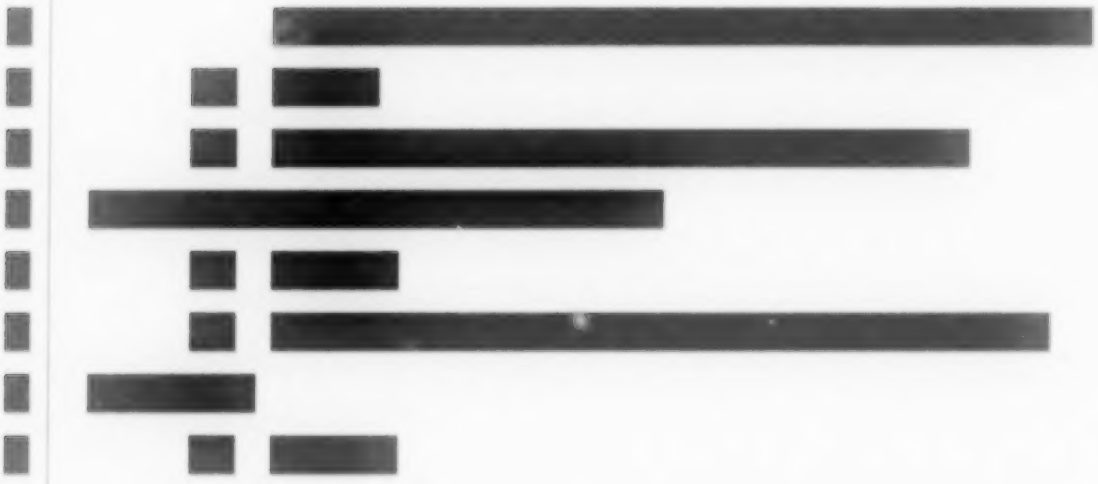

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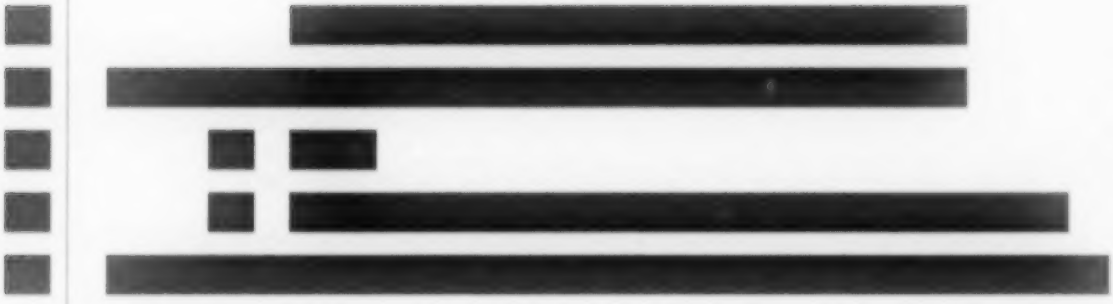

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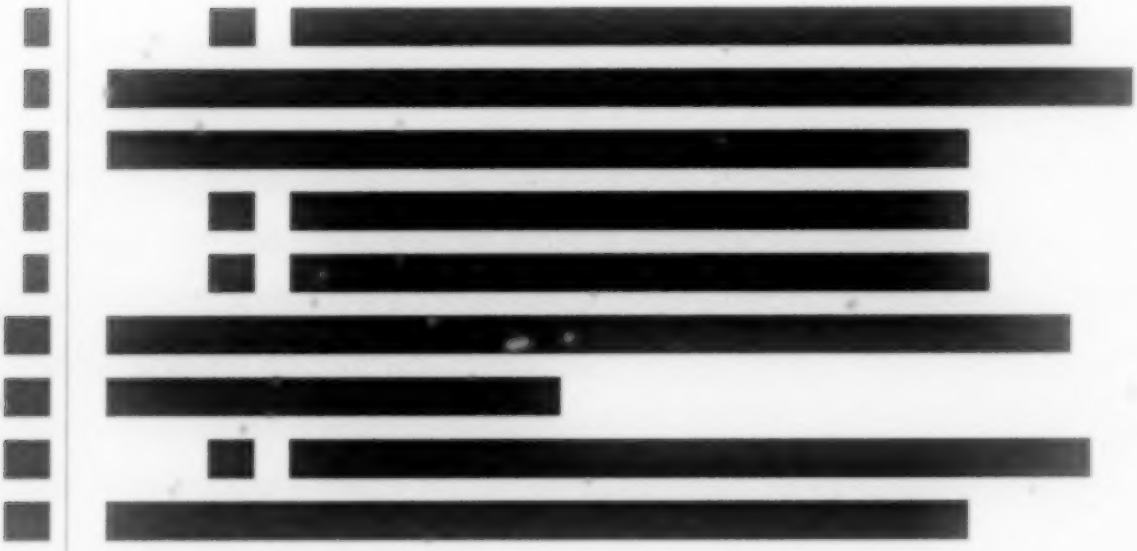

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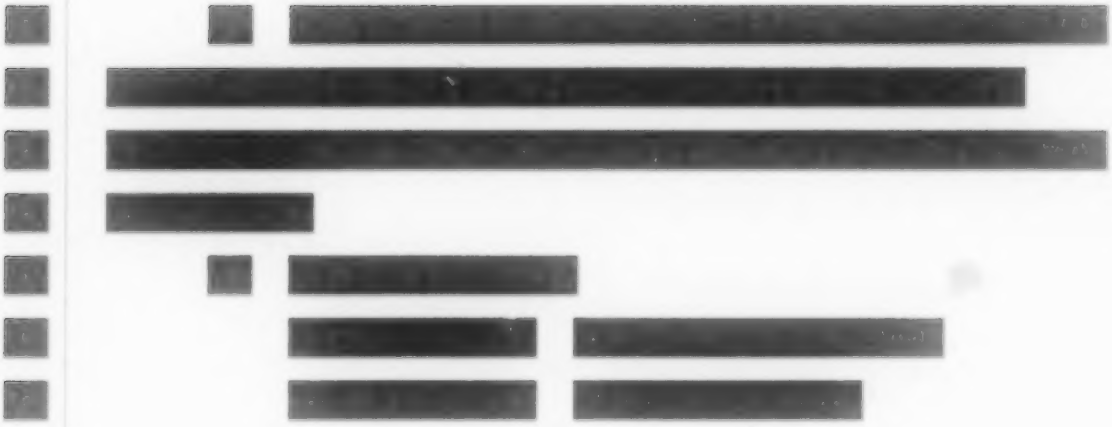

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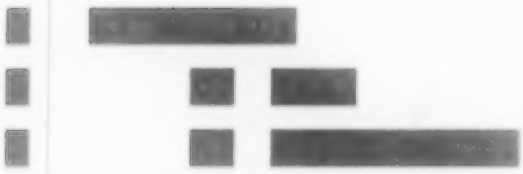

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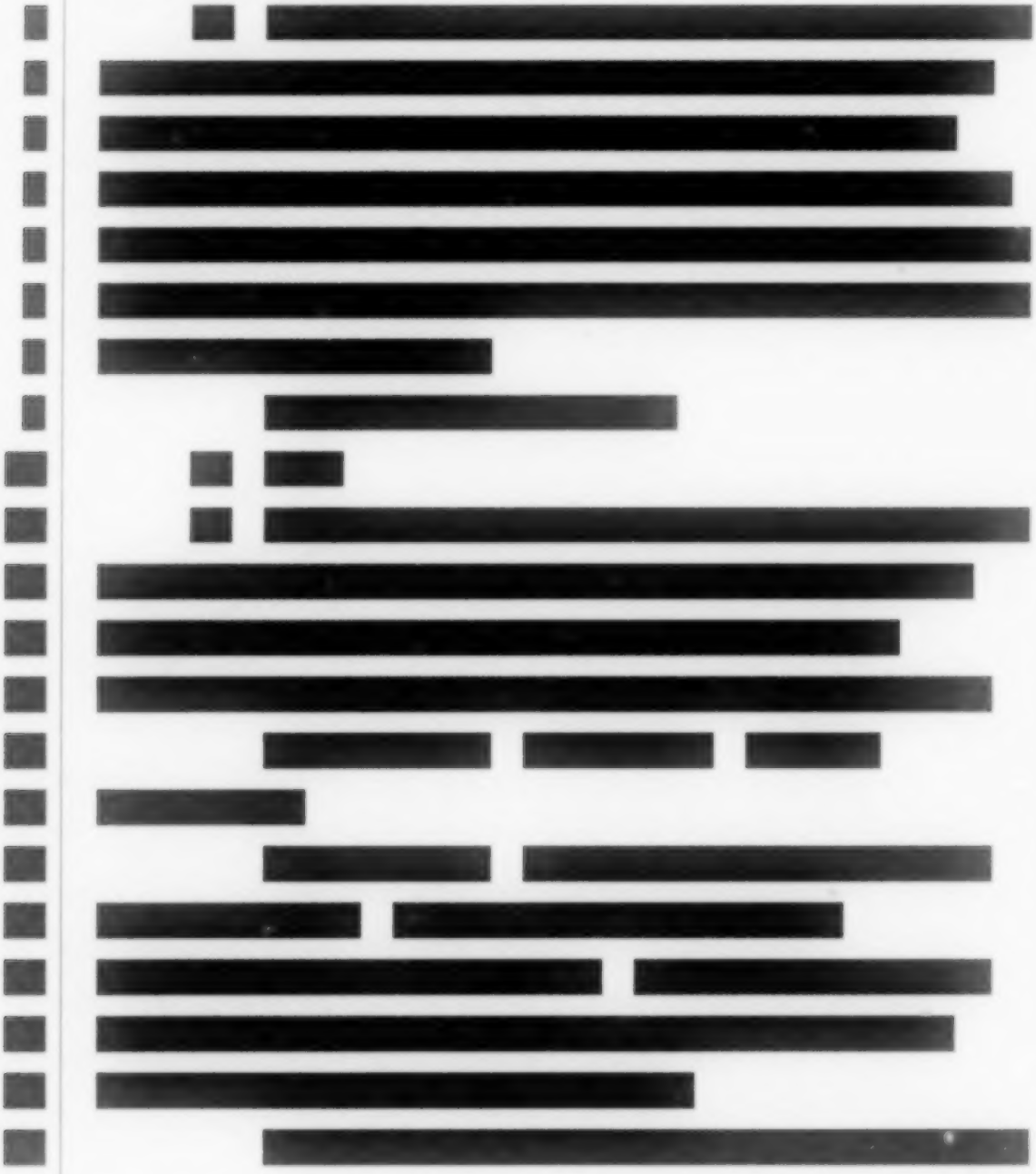

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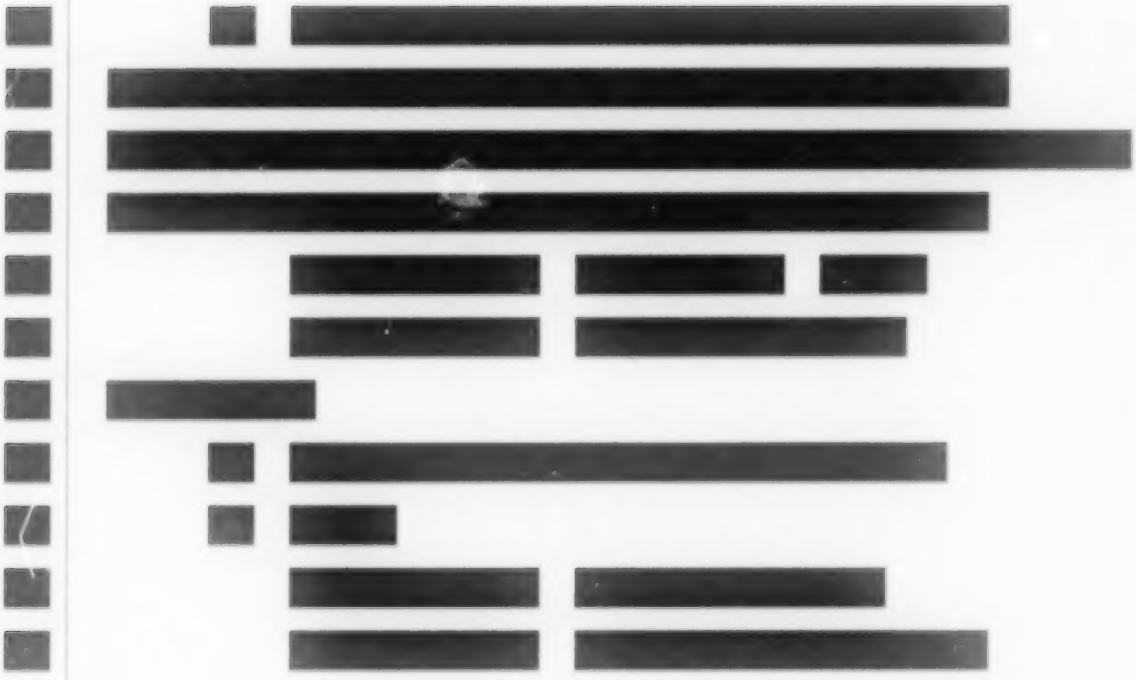

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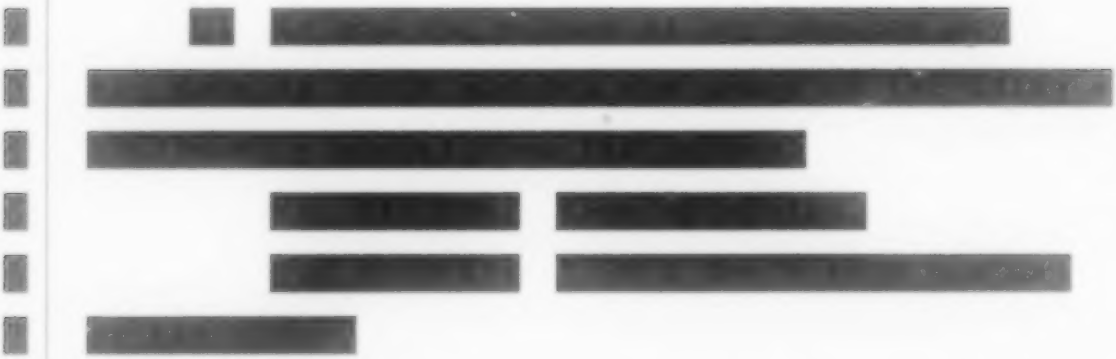

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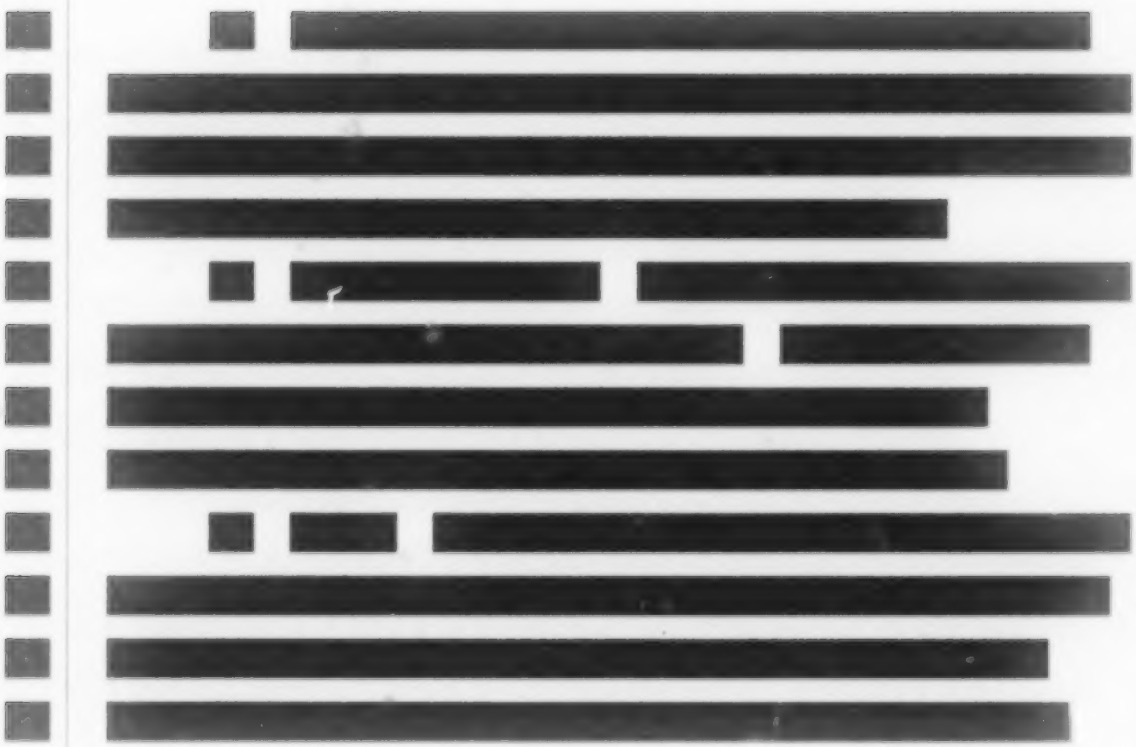

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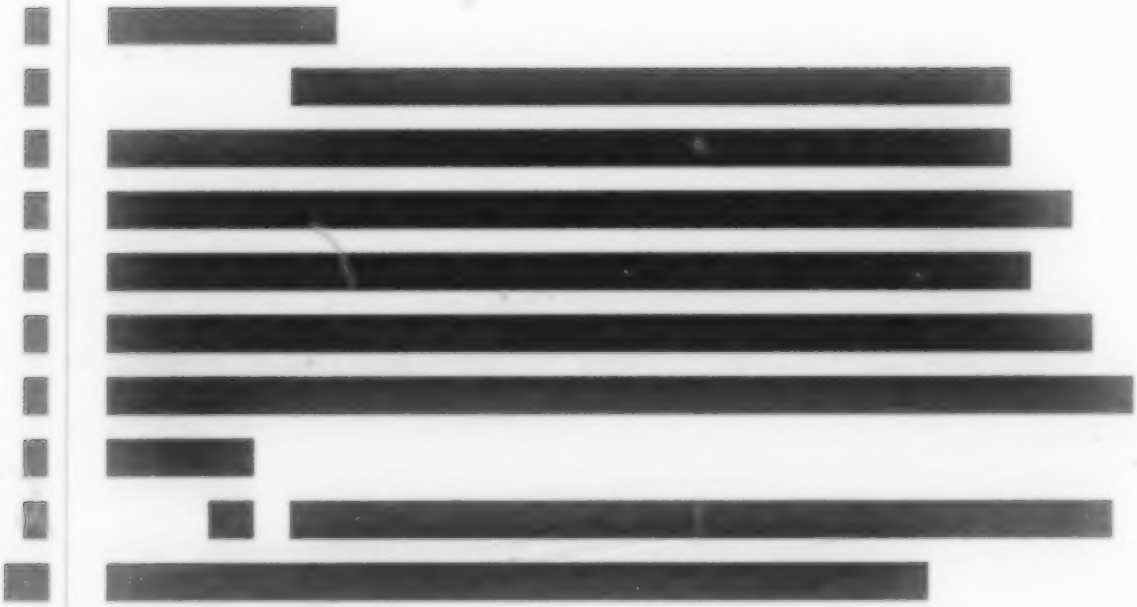

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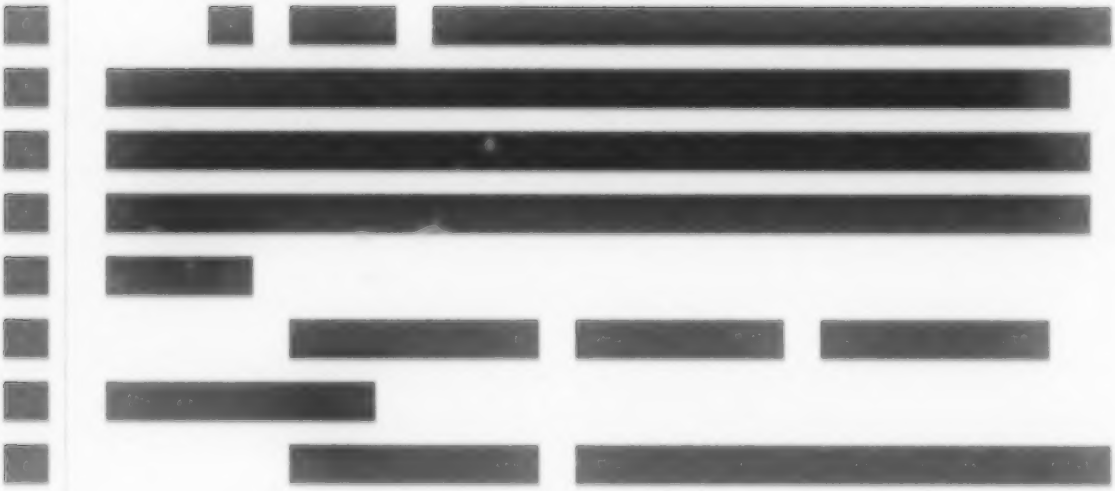

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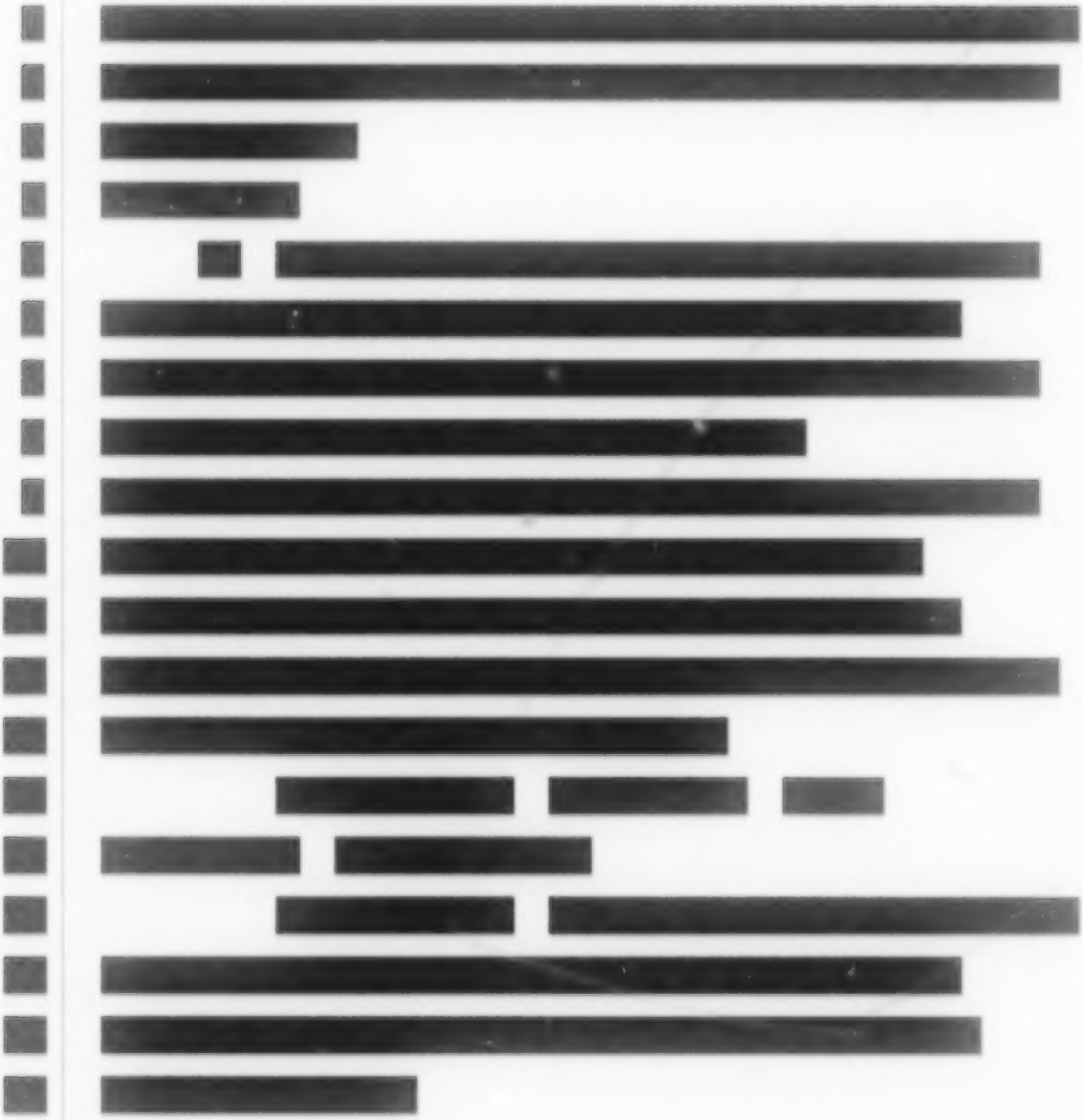

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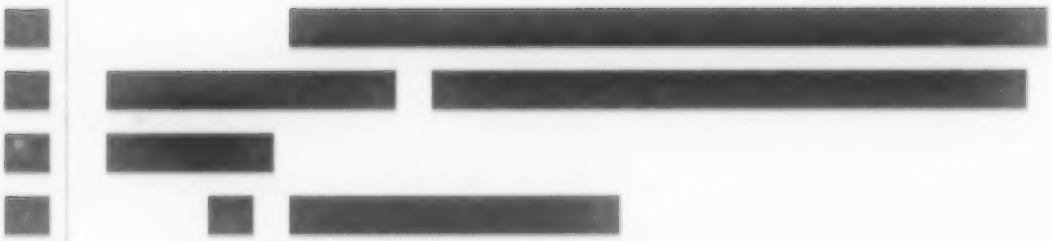

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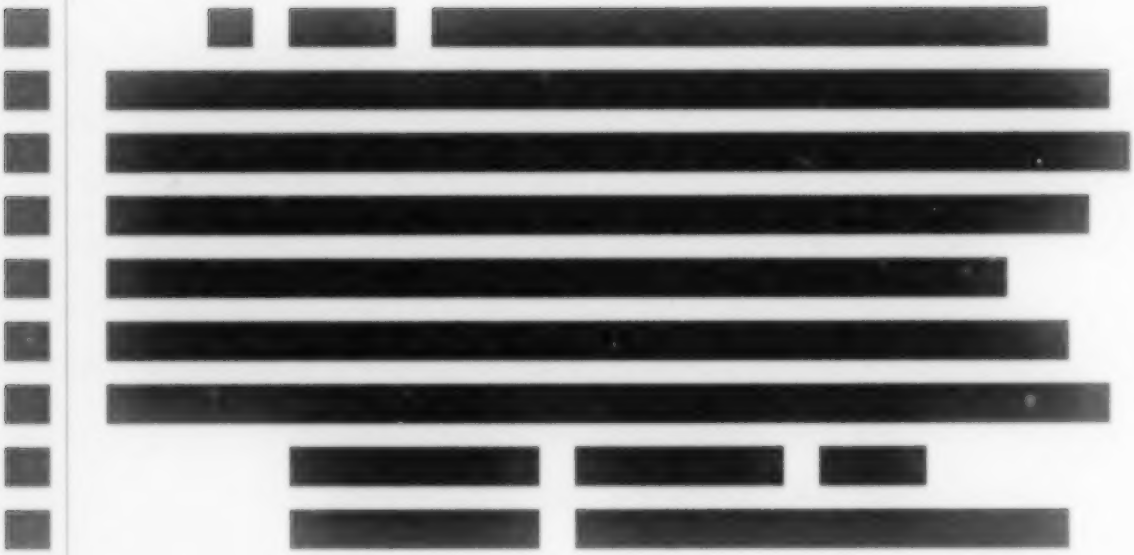

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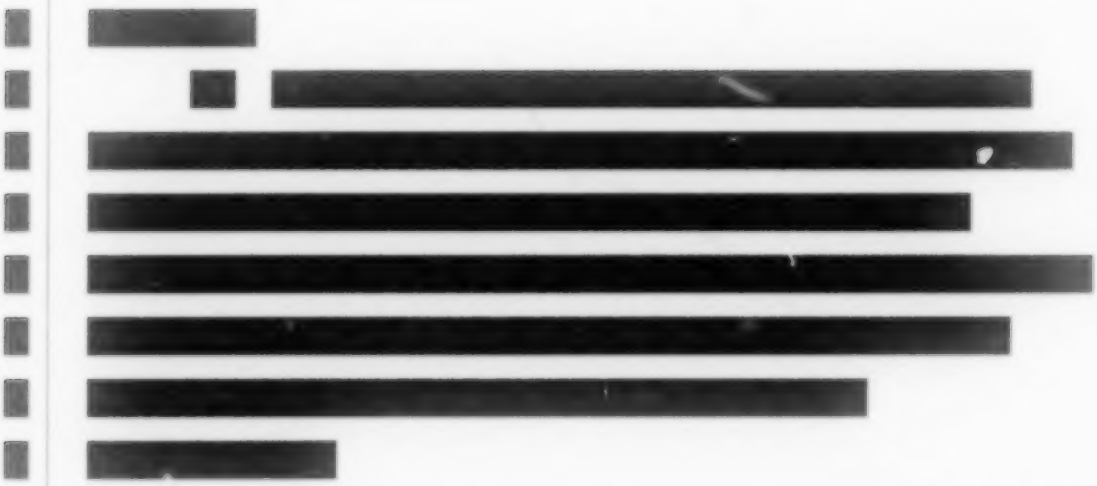

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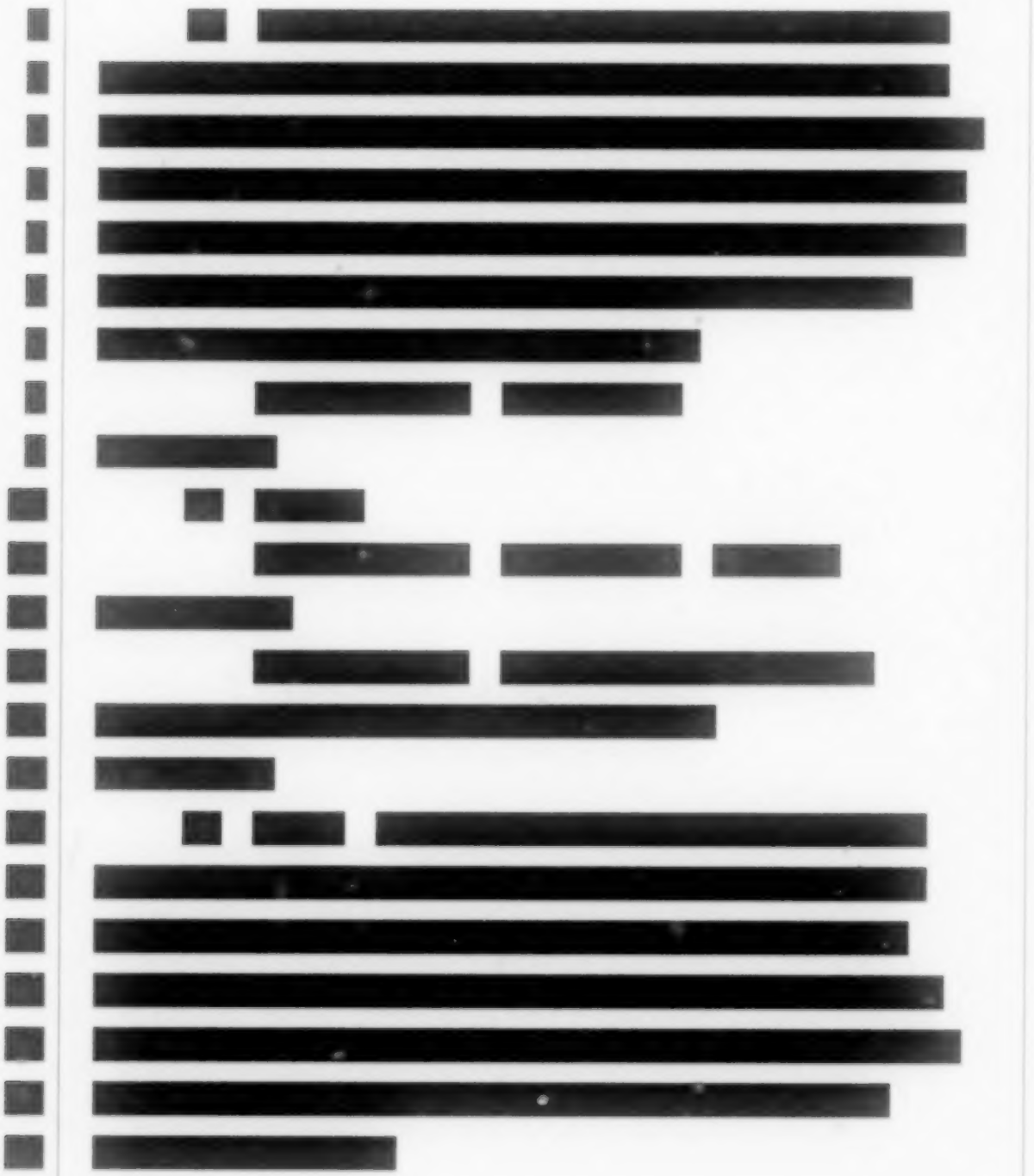

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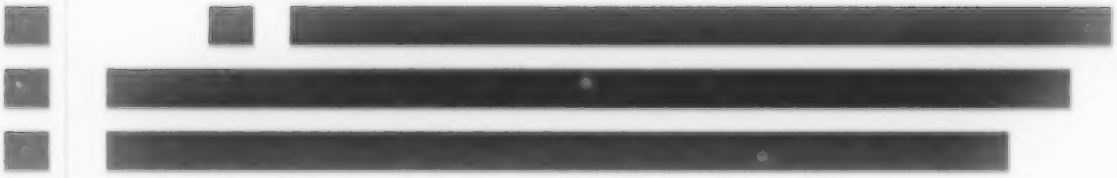

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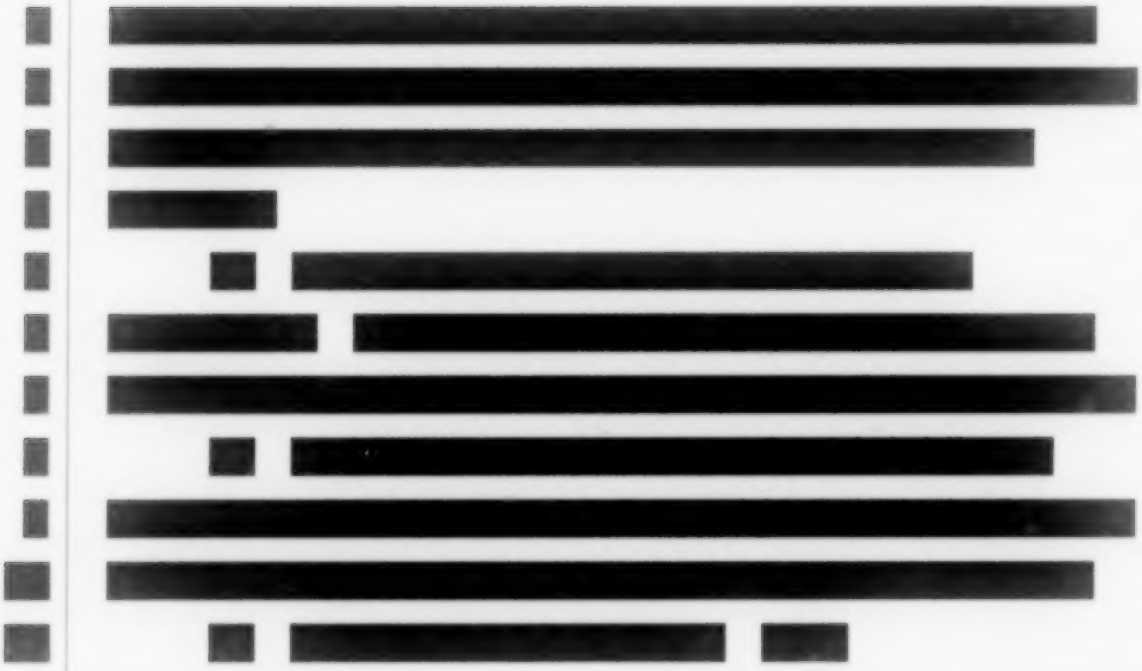

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Q. Prior to December 12th, 2017, did you have any communication with anybody who was not a federal employee at the time about having a

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Standard Transcript Report

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park-Su, Sahra 10-25-2018

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

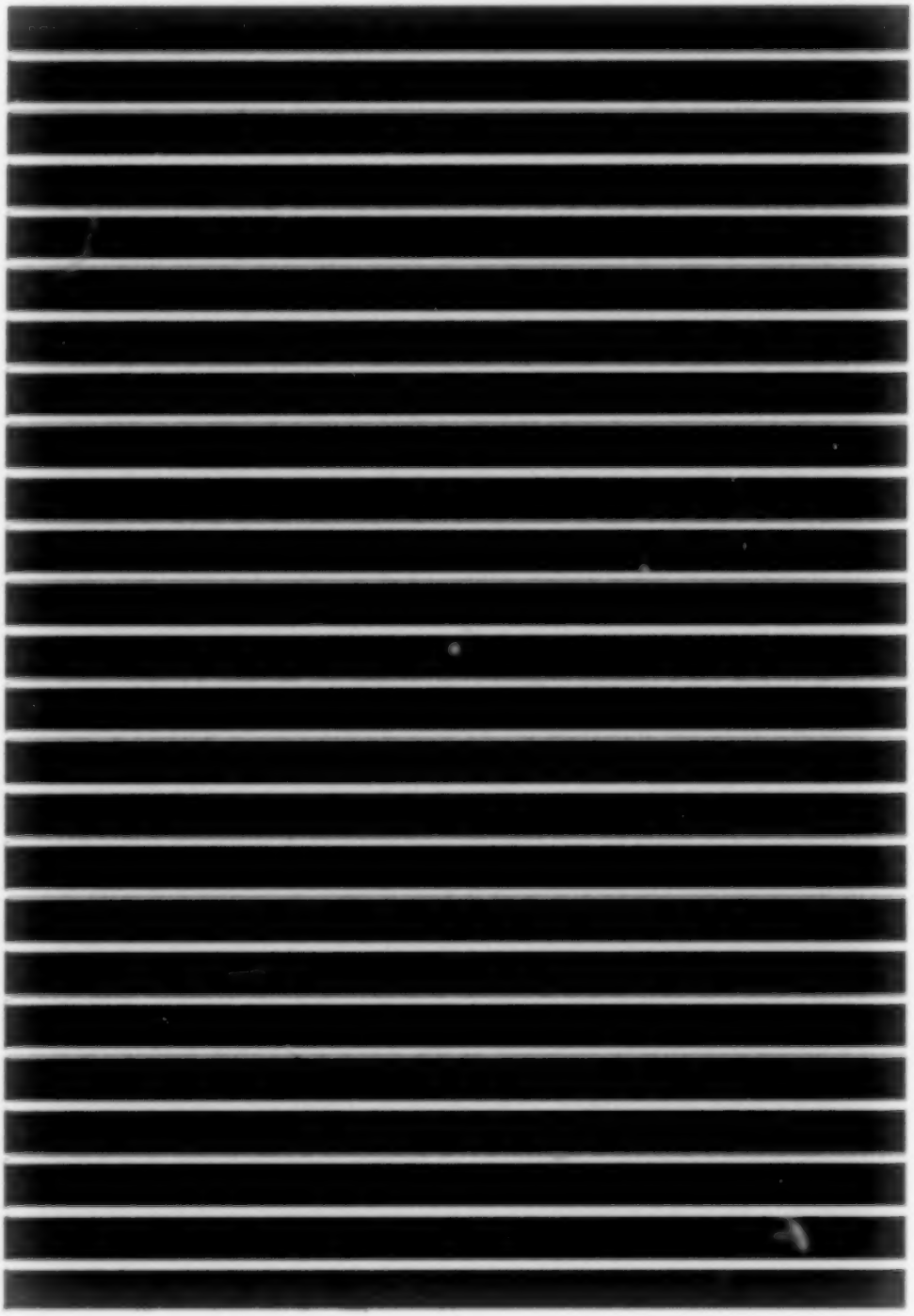
CITY OF SAN JOSE, et al.,:
Plaintiffs, : : Case No.
vs. : 3:18-cv-2279-RS
WILBUR ROSS, JR., et al.,:
Defendants. :

Global Objection
Rules 401, 403

Thursday, October 25, 2018

Videotape Deposition of SAHRA PARK-SU, taken at the Law Offices of Manatt, Phelps & Phillips, LLP, 1050 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C., beginning at 9:40 a.m., before Ryan K. Black, a Registered Professional Reporter, Certified Livenote Reporter and Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia.

Veritext Legal Solutions Mid-Atlantic Region 1250 Eye Street NW - Suite 350
Washington, D.C. 20005



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK IMMIGRATION COALITION, ET AL.,

Plaintiffs,

vs. Case No. 1:18-CF-05025-JMF

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, ET AL.,

Defendants.

Washington, D.C.
Wednesday, August 29, 2018

Deposition of:

DR. JOHN ABOWD

called for oral examination by counsel for Plaintiffs, pursuant to notice, at the office of Arnold & Porter, 601 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C., before KAREN LYNN JORGENSON, RPR, CSR, CCR of Capital Reporting Company, beginning at 9:06 a.m., when were present on behalf of the respective parties:

Veritext Legal Solutions
Mid-Atlantic Region
1250 Eye Street NW - Suite 350
Washington, D.C. 20005

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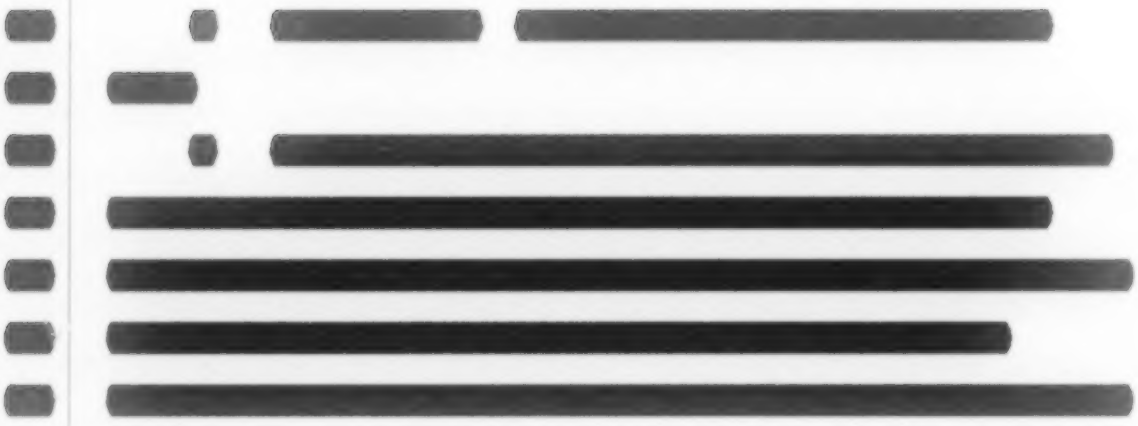

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

STATE OF NEW YORK, et al., Plaintiffs, NEW YORK IMMIGRATION COALITION, et al., Consolidated Plaintiffs v. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, et al., Defendants.	Civil Action No. 1:18-cv-2921-JMF

DECLARATION OF DR. ANDREW REAMER

I. Qualifications

1. I was retained in this litigation to provide analyses of the impacts of the inclusion of a question on citizenship status on the 2020 Census questionnaire on the distribution of particular types of federal domestic assistance funds to certain states.

2. I am a research professor in the George Washington Institute of Public Policy (GWIPP) at The George Washington University in Washington, D.C. My research aims to support U.S. national economic development and competitiveness. A substantial component of my work concerns the roles and functioning of the federal statistical system, including the United States Decennial Census and the datasets produced using its outputs.

3. In 2011, I began my research at GWIPP after six years at the Brookings Institution's Metropolitan Policy Program and 20 years as a consultant in U.S. regional economic development and public policy. As a Fellow at Brookings, I was responsible for encouraging a

strong, well-functioning federal statistical system that met the data needs of public and private stakeholders. To that end, I was instrumental in ensuring the commencement and continued existence of the American Community Survey (ACS).

4. Throughout my career as an economic development consultant, I prepared strategic analyses and plans that relied heavily on federal demographic and economic statistics. I currently conduct the research project "Counting for Dollars 2020: The Role of the Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds." Project reports already published include Report #1: Initial Analysis: 16 Large Census-guided Financial Assistance Programs (August 2017), and Report: #2 Estimating Fiscal Costs of a Census Undercount to States (March 2018). In addition, the following reports are forthcoming within the next year: Report #3: Census-guided Financial Assistance to Rural America; Report #4: Census-derived Datasets Used to Distribute Federal Funds; Report #5: 50 Large Census-guided Financial Assistance Programs; and Report #6: Federal Programs that Geographically Allocate Financial Assistance Based on Decennial Census Data.

5. While at Brookings and prior to the 2010 Census, I published a Counting for Dollars study that identified census-guided federal financial assistance programs and calculated FY2008 funding flows by program to states, metro areas, and counties, although with a substantially smaller level of effort than my current project.

6. I received a Ph.D. in Economic Development and Public Policy and a Master of City Planning from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a Bachelor of Science in Economics from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

7. I am a member of several federal advisory committees—the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Data Users Advisory Committee (of which I am former chair), the Bureau of

Economic Analysis (BEA) Advisory Committee, and the Workforce Information Advisory Council, which is part of the Department of Labor. My two-year term as a member of the Commerce Department's National Advisory Council on Innovation and Entrepreneurship just ended. I also am a member of the Statistics Committee of the National Association for Business Economics (NABE), which meets three times yearly with the directors of the U.S. Census Bureau, BEA, and BLS. I provide staff assistance to the Economic Statistics Committee of the American Economic Association, the nation's professional association of economists. Additionally, I am a member and former president and board member of the Association of Public Data Users, as well as a member of the Industry Studies Association, for which I manage the Innovation and Entrepreneurship track at its annual conference. My expert report in this case, which includes my curriculum vitae, is Exhibit PX-327, and the Errata to that report is Exhibit PX-328.

8. Based on my experience, training, knowledge, and education, I believe I am well qualified to offer expert opinions on how Decennial Census results affect a number of types of federal domestic financial assistance programs. I hold my opinions in this case to a strong degree of professional certainty.

II. Summary of Opinions

9. Federal domestic financial assistance—in the form of direct payments to individuals, grants, loans, and guaranteed and insured loans—funds a substantial portion of the American economy and its system of federalism. A significant portion of federal domestic financial assistance is distributed on the basis of statistics derived from the Decennial Census. I am aware of at least 320 federal domestic assistance programs that use census-derived data to distribute about $900 billion in FY2016. The two most important uses of census-derived data to

guide federal assistance program funds distribution is for determining program eligibility and for geographically allocating funding through formulas, the latter of which is the subject of my testimony here.

10. From this list of 320 programs, I have identified 24 large federal financial assistance programs with geographic allocation formulas that rely in whole or part on census-derived data. Exhibit PX-329 is a chart I created listing out these programs along with some relevant details. Of these programs, six use the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) reimbursement formula, and the remaining 18 rely in whole or part on state share of a U.S. population total ("state-share programs").

11. Geographic allocation formulas are particularly sensitive to inaccuracies in census-derived data. The census-derived datasets that are particularly important for determining the geographic allocation of funds by formula are the Census Bureau's Population Estimates and American Community Survey (ACS). There is a strong, direct relationship between the accuracy of the Decennial Census and the reliability of both the Population Estimates and the ACS such that Decennial Census data is an essential ingredient to the accuracy and reliability of both.

12. A 2020 Census disparate undercount of different groups would affect each succeeding year's Population Estimates largely because the base of the Population Estimates is the 2020 count. Moreover, such a 2020 Census undercount would negatively affect each year's ACS data. As the ACS methodology handbook makes clear, the ACS relies on the Decennial Census for its sampling frame and sample design and its approaches to imputation, the statistical weights given to individual responses, and the measurement of variance. As a result, the accuracy of ACS estimates of the percentage distribution of various population characteristics at every level of geography is a function of the reliability of the Decennial Census. Further, as

Population Estimates provide the controls by which ACS percentages are transformed into population counts by characteristics, again at every level of geography, a Decennial Census undercount would lead to inaccurate ACS population estimates. Also, as the ACS informs the net international migration estimate for the Population Estimates, an undercount would result in an undercount of that component of population change.

13. Using five of these 24 programs as examples, I have performed calculations using a series of seven assumptions of different rates of undercounts of noncitizens, noncitizens and Hispanics, and Hispanics and foreign-born individuals due to the citizenship question and applied them to 2020 population projections by state. It is my understanding that each of these seven scenarios are in comparison to a baseline case in which the citizenship question has no differential effect on these groups. Each of the undercount scenarios would produce a disparate undercount—that is, the extent of the undercount (as measured by percentage of the population missed) would vary greatly across states, reflecting the relative presence of noncitizens, the foreign-born, and/or Hispanics in the respective state populations.

14. I understand that these projections were made by Dr. Christopher Warshaw, and I express no opinion about these undercount assumptions or population projections provided to me. Rather, I use these projections to demonstrate the nature and comparative magnitude of impacts of funding loss for one year to particular states if these undercount scenarios are realized in the 2020 Census. Each of my illustrations assumes that Dr. Warshaw's scenarios were realized in the 2010 Census and, on that basis, estimates the impacts on program funding by state in FY2015 (two programs) or FY2016 (three programs).

15. Based on this analysis and my understanding of relevant funding formulas and census-derived datasets, it is my opinion to a strong degree of professional certainty that, if any

of the undercount scenarios provided to me are realized in the 2020 Census, this would result in a shift in relative state population shares and a comparable shift in funding allocations.

16. With respect to the 18 state-share programs I have identified as census-sensitive and as demonstrated with three example programs later in my testimony, those states with an undercount greater than that for the U.S. as whole would lose share, and thus funding, relative to the actual population. Specifically, because several states—New York, California, Texas, Florida, New Jersey, Nevada, and Hawaii—have high relative percentages of non-citizens, the foreign-born, and Hispanics, these states would lose population share while many other states would gain share. For several other states—Arizona, Maryland, New Mexico, Massachusetts, Washington, and Connecticut—these states would lose share, and thus funding under some scenarios and programs but not others.

17. With respect to at least the six programs tied to FMAP and as demonstrated by my analysis of Medicaid and CHIP later in my testimony, a disparate undercount would result in a handful of states—particularly, Texas, Florida, Nevada, Hawaii, and Arizona—receiving a lower FMAP, and a larger number of states receiving a higher FMAP. Under the seven scenarios, these states with high percentages of non-citizens, the foreign-born, and/or Hispanics would see relatively big increases in their Per Capita Income (PCI) compared to the U.S. average and other states. Calculated reimbursement levels for Texas, Florida, Nevada, Hawaii, and Arizona would fall while rising for those many states whose PCI rose less than the U.S. average. For some states—at least Washington, New Mexico, Georgia, and Oregon—calculated reimbursement levels would fall under some but not all scenarios and programs.

18. In sum, it is my opinion, held to a strong degree of professional certainty, that for programs with allocation formulas based on a state's population or PCI relative to the nation, and

under the assumption that allocation formulas and funding levels remain similar, a disparate Decennial Census undercount of non-citizens, the foreign-born, and Hispanics would lead to measurable fiscal losses for those states with percentages of these groups above the nationwide average.

19. Moreover, even if current allocation formulas and funding levels change over time, as long as the allocation formulas retain a degree of state-share-based calculation, a disparate decennial undercount would cause the same states previously identified to lose money from the same programs, although in different amounts. Similarly, a change in the degree of disparate undercount would only affect the magnitude of the losses to the states identified above, not the existence of such losses. Using Dr. Warshaw's population projections, even a 0.5 percent disparate undercount, for example, would cause losses in state share programs to New York, California, Texas, Florida, New Jersey, Nevada, and Hawaii, and to FMAP programs for Arizona, Texas, Florida, Nevada, and Hawaii.

III. Federal Domestic Financial Assistance Programs Guided by Data Derived from the Decennial Census

20. Domestic assistance programs provide financial assistance and non-financial assistance to non-federal entities within the U.S. such as individuals, state and local governments, companies, and nonprofits in order to fulfill a public purpose.

21. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2017, the federal government provided approximately $4.77 trillion in direct domestic financial assistance programs, an amount equal to 24.9 percent of Gross Domestic Product. Of that total, approximately $2.36 trillion were direct payments to individuals and $674.7 billion were grants, primarily to state and local governments.

22. Congress recognizes that the appropriate, equitable distribution of certain forms of financial assistance should be guided by demographic and economic data at various levels of

geography. As a consequence, it has directed that a substantial portion of federal financial assistance to state and local governments, households, businesses, and nonprofit organizations be guided by statistics derived from the Decennial Census.

23. Since 1790, Congress has used the data from the Decennial Census to guide the design and implementation of public policies and programs. However, as the Decennial Census is carried out once a decade and collects data on a small number of demographic characteristics, Congress also recognizes that the decennial numbers, on their own, are inadequate to guide the fair, equitable distribution of federal financial assistance. As a result, Congress has authorized a series of more current and more broadly descriptive datasets derived from the Decennial Census. I refer to these as "census-derived datasets."

24. I have identified 32 census-derived datasets used by the federal government to geographically distribute financial assistance[1] as shown in Exhibit PX-330, a schematic I created to demonstrate the relationship of these datasets. Six datasets are considered foundational, with the remaining 26 datasets extensions of these.

25. Only one foundational dataset, the Census Bureau's Urban-Rural Classification of every census tract based on Decennial Census population density, relies solely on decennial numbers. This classification serves as the foundation for all other federal geographic classifications used to distribute federal financial assistance.

26. Two other foundational datasets are "augmented" in that they annually update variables collected in the Decennial Census. More specifically, the Census Bureau constructs annual Population Estimates and Housing Estimates by augmenting decennial population and housing numbers with more recent data, primarily from vital statistics and tax records. For

[1] Since I submitted my expert report, I have identified an additional 12 census-derived datasets, for a total of 51 (eight foundational and 43 extensions). I will be publishing these findings in a forthcoming paper.

example, the Census Bureau annually updates Population Estimates by taking the previous year's numbers (starting with the decennial year) and adding births, subtracting deaths, and estimating net domestic and international migration.

27. The Population Estimates databases are frequently used directly to determine funds distribution according to each state's share of the most recent U.S. population total. They also enable the creation of economic indicators that allow geographic areas to be compared regardless of size. A good example is state Per Capita Income (PCI), which is determined by dividing state Personal Income by state population (from Population Estimates).

28. Through census-derived household surveys, three foundational datasets collect data on multiple socioeconomic variables such as race, age, poverty, occupation, and housing costs. More specifically, the Census Bureau relies on the Decennial Census to design and implement the American Community Survey (ACS), the Current Population Survey (CPS), and the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CEX) in five ways:

a. Sampling frame: The Census Bureau's Master Address File (MAF), the underpinning of the Decennial Census operation, provides the frame from which a survey sample is drawn;

b. Sample design: The Decennial Census delineates the primary sampling units from which samples are to be drawn and the sampling rates by which they are drawn, as well as guiding sample stratification, that is, the size of subsamples by characteristics such as race and household composition;

c. Imputation: Nonresponses to individual questions are filled in by imputing, or "borrowing" answers from other households with similar characteristics;

d. Weighting: In preparing survey estimates, the weight of each household's response is determined in relation to the estimated overall number of households and the estimated number of residents of similar age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, as derived from the Decennial Census through annual population and housing estimates; and

e. Variance: To understand the reliability of any survey result, the survey sponsors need to produce estimates of variance, or sampling error, which also is based annual population and housing estimates.

29. The six foundational datasets enable the creation of 26 other census-derived datasets, in three categories:

a. Geographical classifications (seven datasets): The designation of particular sets of geographic units on the basis of some combination of population density (e.g., urban/rural), population size, and commuting patterns. Each of the seven geographic classifications in the extension group use the Urban-Rural Classification and one or more of the multivariate datasets;

b. Standard economic indicators (five datasets): Widely-recognized measures of economic conditions such as inflation, personal income, unemployment rate, and poverty rate that can be used to guide a multitude of assistance programs; and

c. Program-specific indicators (14 datasets): Measures of specific economic conditions created to administer a particular financial assistance program, for example, Section 8 housing vouchers, and Title I grants to local education agencies.

IV. Analysis of Impact of Disparate Undercount on Federal Assistance Programs

30. Most census-guided financial assistance programs use census-derived datasets to differentiate among geographic areas and then, through mechanisms such as eligibility and allocation formulas, distribute funds based on those differentiations.

31. Across the breadth of census-guided programs, geographic differences in the accuracy of the Decennial Census will lead to distortions in the distribution of financial assistance. That said, the sensitivity of funds distribution to census mismeasurement is by far the greatest for programs with geographic allocation formulas that rely on census-derived data. Allocation formulas reflect a continuum of possible outcomes—the place on that continuum is determined by specific statistics, sometimes calculated to the one-hundredth or one-thousandth of a percent. Even modest geographic differences in census accuracy can lead to changes in funds distribution.

32. In this section, I demonstrate the nature of the fiscal impacts of the inclusion of a citizenship question on the 2020 Census on the distribution of federal domestic assistance. I do

so by illustrating the effects that different scenarios of undercounts would have on the distribution to states of funds from five programs with census-derived allocation formulas—Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), Social Services Block Grants (SSBG), Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies, Medicaid, and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

33. As I noted before, I have analyzed five such programs with such a purpose as examples, but my opinion that any disparate undercount among non-citizens, Hispanics, and/or foreign-born individuals will lead to a loss of funding for certain states—New York, California, Texas, Florida, New Jersey, Nevada, and Hawaii for state-share programs, and Texas, Florida, Nevada, Hawaii, and Arizona for FMAP programs—should hold true for any of the other nineteen programs identified in Exhibit PX-329 as well.

A. Methodology

34. My analysis relies on the population estimates provided to the plaintiffs by Dr. Warshaw regarding the number of residents missed in each state due to the inclusion of a citizenship question on the 2020 Census questionnaire. Dr. Warshaw provides eight numbers for each state: a 2020 baseline population projection that assumes no citizenship question and an estimate of percent of population undercount in seven different scenarios if the citizenship question is included.

35. These scenarios are that due to the citizenship question: (1) 2% of non-citizens are not counted in the 2020 Census; (2) 2% of non-citizens *and* Hispanics are not counted; (3) 5.8% of non-citizens are not counted; (4) 5.8% of non-citizens *and* Hispanics are not counted; (5) 10% of non-citizens are not counted; (6) 10% of non-citizens *and* Hispanics are not counted; and (7) the level of undercount indicated by the recent representative survey designed by Professor Matt

Barreto and conducted by Pacific Market Research (which I understand is described in Dr. Warshaw's testimony).

36. In each of my program analyses, the baseline case is the latest available data on funding by state. I then calculate the impact on each state of each of the undercount scenarios as if they occurred in 2010, as actual appropriations are not known for years subsequent to the 2020 Census. Two of the programs analyzed rely on the FMAP reimbursement formula (Traditional Medicaid and CHIP) and three rely on state share of a U.S. population total (WIC—infants and children ages 1-4 at or below 185 percent of poverty, SSBG—total population, Title I—children ages 5-17 in poverty). The analyses of the FMAP-based programs are for FY2015. Those of the programs with allocations based on state population share are for FY2016. For WIC, SSBG, and Title I, I assumed that each of Dr. Warshaw's scenarios affected each population age group similarly, without revision.

37. The estimation methodology for WIC and SSBG involves sequentially calculating: (1) each state's percent share of population under the baseline 2020 scenario and the seven undercount scenarios; (2) each state's ratio of revised share to baseline share under each scenario; (3) each state's percent share of actual FY2016 grant spending; (4) each state's percent share of FY2016 grant spending under each scenario (by multiplying actual share by the ratio of revised population share to baseline population share); (5) each state's grant under each scenario by multiplying the revised share by the actual total FY2016 spending; and (6) the difference between the actual and revised state grant under each scenario.

38. The estimation methodology for Title I grants involves sequentially calculating: (1) each state's percent share of population under the baseline 2020 scenario and the seven undercount scenarios; (2) each state's ratio of revised share to baseline share under each

scenario; (3) each state's percent share of children ages 5-17 in poverty in FY2016; (4) each state's revised percent share of children ages 5-17 in poverty under each scenario (multiplying actual share by the ratio of revised population share to baseline population share); (5) each state's ratio of revised share of children ages 5-17 in poverty to baseline share under each scenario; (6) each state's percent share of actual FY2016 grant spending; (7) each state's percent share of FY2016 grant spending under each scenario (multiplying actual share by the ration of revised share of children ages 5-17 in poverty in FY2016 to actual share); (8) each state's grant under each scenario (multiplying the revised share by the actual total FY2016 spending); and (9) calculating the difference between the actual and revised state grant under each scenario.

39. The estimation methodology for the two FMAP-based programs involve, for each scenario, the sequential calculation of: (1) a revised 2010 Census count and 2010, 2011, and 2012 Population Estimates for each state by reducing the actual figures by the estimated undercount; (2) new state Per Capita Income (PCI) estimates for 2010, 2011, and 2012 by dividing actual state Personal Income by new population figures; (3) a new 2010-12 annual average PCI; (4) a new FY2015 FMAP based on that 3-year average PCI; (5) federal reimbursements to the state under new FMAP, based on actual FY2015 state Medicaid spending; and (6) the difference between actual and calculated federal reimbursement.

B. State-Share Programs

1. Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

40. The objective of WIC is to provide low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, infants, and children to age 5 who have been determined to be at nutritional risk, supplemental nutritious foods, nutrition education, and referrals to health and social services at no cost. "Low-income" is defined as at or below 185 percent of the U.S. Poverty Income

Guidelines. State agencies have the option to limit WIC eligibility to U.S. citizens, nationals, and qualified aliens (as defined in the Immigration and Nationality Laws), although I am not aware of any that currently do so. Moreover, even if a state chose to limit WIC eligibility, that state would lose the same proportion of funding, making such a decision irrelevant to my opinions.

41. In 2016, 7.7 million people participated in WIC each month, on average—1.8 million women, 1.8 million infants, and 4.0 million children under 5. From FY2015 to FY2018, funding for WIC ranged between approximately $6.5 and $6.73 billion.

42. WIC provides funds to each state, which then delivers funds to local agencies. A local agency is eligible to apply to the state agency to deliver locally the services of the WIC Program, provided that: (1) it serves a population of low-income women, infants, and children at nutritional risk; and (2) it is a public or private nonprofit health or human service agency.

43. Two types of WIC grants are provided to each state. The first is for Nutrition Services and Administration (NSA) costs, to cover the costs of running the program and providing assistance services. The second is Supplemental Food. The formula for NSA grants is determined by a per participant formula, adjusted for inflation.

44. Once NSA grants are made, the remaining funds are allocated as Supplemental Food grants. They are apportioned by each state's share of the nationwide number of infants and children ages 1-4 at or below 185 percent of poverty, which is considered the "fair share target funding level," as defined at 7 C.F.R. 246.16 § (c)(3)(1)(a) and 7 C.F.R. § 246.7(c)(3). Department of Agriculture Food & Nutrition Services (FNS) regulations indicate that to extent funds are available, each state is to receive at least its prior year grant allocation; if funds continue to be available, each state's grant is adjusted for inflation in food costs; if funds continue to be available, each state receives funds up to its fair share target funding level.

45. In the fall of each year, FNS publishes a memo of "State-Level Estimates of Infants and Children [Ages 1-4] At or Below 185 Percent of Poverty" based on ACS data from the calendar year two years prior. The ACS in turn is reliant on the Decennial Census and the Population Estimates databases, as described earlier. FNS uses the census-derived Thrifty Food Plan to determine food cost inflation. That inflation is based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for specific food items. The food component of the CPI in turn is based on the Consumer Expenditure Survey, which is also dependent on decennial census results.

46. I have included below a table I created that reflects the states that would have been at risk of losing WIC Supplemental Food grant funding in FY2016 under one or more citizenship-question-induced undercount scenarios. Specifically, California, Texas, New York, New Jersey, Florida, Nevada, and Hawaii would lose funds under every scenario, while Maryland, Arizona, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Mexico would have been at risk of losing such funding under some but not other scenarios.

47. It is my opinion that if any of the undercount scenarios are realized in the 2020 Census and if current program allocation formulas and funding levels remain similar over time, such an undercount would cause many of these same states to lose money from this program in the 2020s at approximately the same order of magnitude as the losses set forth in the table below.

Change in Allocation of WIC Supplemental Food Grants due to Census Undercount, by State, FY2016

		2% Undercount		5.8% Undercount		10% Undercount		Survey Experiment
	FY2016 Grant	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+ Hispanics	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+Hispanics	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+Hispanics	Foreign-born + Hispanics
California	$ 778,052,924	$ (2,090,283)	$(3,582,364)	$ (6,254,893)	$ (10,565,314)	$ (10,766,558)	$(18,496,439)	$ (14,698,092)
Texas	$ 565,699,123	$ (484,617)	$(1,402,717)	$ (1,463,543)	$ (4,222,184)	$ (2,460,308)	$ (7,184,585)	$ (8,540,578)
New York	$ 342,952,742	$ (362,443)	$ (382,861)	$ (1,026,657)	$ (1,173,021)	$ (1,959,255)	$ (1,804,855)	$ (2,970,041)
New Jersey	$ 103,884,533	$ (96,641)	$ (120,515)	$ (310,987)	$ (335,322)	$ (487,975)	$ (653,466)	$ (793,382)
Florida	$ 254,952,666	$ (83,011)	$ (356,265)	$ (248,668)	$ (1,191,080)	$ (420,784)	$ (1,865,725)	$ (1,164,619)
Nevada	$ 35,824,012	$ (46,206)	$ (68,789)	$ (143,893)	$ (195,317)	$ (241,042)	$ (335,785)	$ (273,595)
Hawaii	$ 22,350,081	$ (8,995)	$ (3,593)	$ (21,799)	$ (8,380)	$ (36,887)	$ (25,752)	$ (170,691)
Maryland	$ 80,158,087	$ (5,106)	$ 106,192	$ 2,707	$ 295,848	$ (50,887)	$ 586,618	$ 125,876
District of Columbia	$ 10,372,394	$ 496	$ 14,205	$ 10,817	$ 48,820	$ 3,950	$ 73,320	$ 69,346
Arizona	$ 87,026,378	$ 1,544	$ (154,542)	$ 2,938	$ (474,478)	$ 33,130	$ (815,714)	$ (308,509)
Massachusetts	$ 57,517,885	$ 5,957	$ 37,888	$ 1,942	$ 95,425	$ 21,902	$ 170,154	$ (86,209)
Washington	$ 102,828,615	$ 5,998	$ 98,732	$ 3,478	$ 279,059	$ 89,196	$ 515,533	$ 96,277
Rhode Island	$ 12,697,229	$ 7,582	$ 9,292	$ 25,979	$ 33,857	$ 48,884	$ 50,450	$ 92,825
Delaware	$ 11,135,364	$ 11,605	$ 22,616	$ 34,087	$ 65,725	$ 60,787	$ 118,042	$ 85,839
Wyoming	$ 5,880,608	$ 12,621	$ 18,367	$ 35,804	$ 45,600	$ 61,864	$ 83,870	$ 75,415
Connecticut	$ 32,304,745	$ 13,106	$ 5,450	$ 35,690	$ 20,777	$ 77,920	$ 29,172	$ (48,619)
New Mexico	$ 51,477,655	$ 13,522	$ (168,427)	$ 32,827	$ (491,396)	$ 73,925	$ (844,946)	$ (387,010)

2. Social Services Block Grants

48. Social Services Block Grants are grants provided to each State that the State may use to provide services directed toward one of the following five goals specified in the law: (1) to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency; (2) to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency; (3) to prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; (4) to prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and (5) to secure admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate. While each jurisdiction determines the services that it will provide, the Department of Health and Human Services has indicated that the most frequent service categories supported include child care, child welfare, disability services, case management services, and adult protective services.

49. In FY2014, about 30 million people received services supported at least partially by SSBG funds. In FY2017, $1.574 billion in SSBG funds was distributed to the 50 states plus the District of Columbia. In FY2018, the amount was $1.579 billion.

50. Funds are allocated based on each state's share of total population for the 50 states and the District of Columbia as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human

Services on the basis of the most recent data available from the Department of Commerce. Specifically, Population Estimates are used to determine each state's allocation of SSBG funds. The calculation of Populations Estimates is based on the Decennial Census and adjusted each year in part basis on international migration as calculated by the American Community Survey. As described earlier, the ACS is reliant on the Decennial Census and Population Estimates.

51. I have included below a table I created that reflects the states that would have been at risk of losing Social Services Block Grants funding in FY2016 under one or more citizenship-question-induced undercount scenarios. Specifically, California, Texas, New York, New Jersey, Florida, Nevada, Arizona, and Hawaii would lose funds under every scenario, while Maryland, Washington, Massachusetts, Illinois, Connecticut, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia would have been at risk of losing such funding under some but not other scenarios.

52. It is my opinion that if any of the undercount scenarios are realized in the 2020 Census and if current program allocation formulas and funding levels remain similar over time, such an undercount would cause many of these same states to lose money from this program in the 2020s at approximately the same order of magnitude as the losses set forth in the table below.

Change in Allocation of Social Services Block Grants due to Census Undercount, by State, FY2016

		2% Undercount		5.8% Undercount		10% Undercount		Survey Experiment
	FY2016 Grant	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+ Hispanics	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+ Hispanics	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+ Hispanics	Foreign-born + Hispanics
California	$ 191,678,231	$ (357,479)	$ (952,261)	$ (1,688,720)	$ (2,808,666)	$ (2,871,237)	$ (4,904,211)	$ (3,904,405)
Texas	$ 134,505,064	$ (211,835)	$ (564,979)	$ (628,432)	$ (1,697,942)	$ (1,059,704)	$ (2,880,588)	$ (1,503,253)
New York	$ 96,931,926	$ (123,983)	$ (143,599)	$ (355,134)	$ (436,720)	$ (665,351)	$ (690,476)	$ (984,312)
Florida	$ 99,260,188	$ (94,396)	$ (174,981)	$ (168,468)	$ (347,936)	$ (278,598)	$ (910,685)	$ (602,373)
New Jersey	$ 43,863,741	$ (50,555)	$ (66,899)	$ (180,705)	$ (197,625)	$ (256,588)	$ (357,447)	$ (400,615)
Nevada	$ 14,155,291	$ (21,409)	$ (32,344)	$ (68,136)	$ (92,504)	$ (111,523)	$ (158,909)	$ (129,283)
Maryland	$ 29,410,899	$ (8,416)	$ 28,200	$ (18,777)	$ 76,410	$ (52,702)	$ 152,497	$ 1,778
Arizona	$ 33,434,253	$ (6,846)	$ (71,571)	$ (21,945)	$ (218,492)	$ (25,994)	$ (375,337)	$ (168,746)
Washington	$ 35,110,289	$ (5,784)	$ 19,180	$ (22,415)	$ 55,588	$ (27,297)	$ 110,024	$ (93,743)
Hawaii	$ 7,009,977	$ (4,380)	$ (3,688)	$ (11,544)	$ (10,242)	$ (19,672)	$ (21,174)	$ (64,022)
Massachusetts	$ 33,269,517	$ (3,957)	$ 9,748	$ (21,240)	$ 18,912	$ (25,866)	$ 36,006	$ (99,945)
Illinois	$ 62,970,158	$ (1,281)	$ 15,445	$ (13,299)	$ 35,795	$ 14,922	$ 68,150	$ 3,807
District of Columbia	$ 3,291,627	$ (575)	$ 3,303	$ 1,218	$ 11,892	$ (2,559)	$ 17,067	$ 17,011
Rhode Island	$ 5,172,261	$ 1,885	$ 1,905	$ 7,130	$ 8,189	$ 11,720	$ 10,903	$ 5,596
New Mexico	$ 10,209,930	$ 2,114	$ (56,721)	$ 3,778	$ (170,329)	$ 12,777	$ (292,647)	$ (124,538)
Connecticut	$ 17,583,106	$ 3,220	$ (3,461)	$ 6,506	$ (7,848)	$ 22,004	$ (17,040)	$ (52,821)

3. Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

53. Title I Grants are intended to help local educational agencies (LEAs) improve teaching and learning in high-poverty schools in particular for children failing, or most at-risk of failing, to meet challenging state academic standards.

54. The Title I program serves approximately 25 million students in more than 80 percent of school districts and nearly 60 percent of public schools. Total Title I funding ranged from approximately $14.41 billion in FY2015 to $15.43 billion in FY2018.

55. Title I, Part A funds are allocated through four separate formulas. All four formulas are based on a "formula child count," the number of children ages 5-17 from low-income families in each LEA. Other children counted for allocation purposes include children in families above the poverty line receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, children in foster homes, and children in local institutions for neglected and delinquent children. Ninety-seven percent of the children calculated are from low-income families, with the remaining three percent from the other categories. Eligible LEAs receive funding based one or more of the formulas, but the final outcome of the Federal-State allocation process is a single Title I, Part A award to each qualifying LEA.

56. Three formulas are based primarily on the "formula child count" weighted by State per-pupil expenditures for education: (1) Basic Grants are awarded to school districts with at least 10 formula-counted children who make up more than 2 percent of their school-age population; (2) Concentration Grants provide additional funds to LEAs in which the number of formula-counted children exceeds 6,500 or 15 percent of the total school-age population; and (3) Targeted Grants weight child counts to make higher payments to school districts with high numbers or percentages of formula-counted children, such that an LEA must have at least 10

formula children counted for Basic Grant purposes, and the count of formula-counted children must equal at least 5 percent of the school age population.

57. The formula for Education Finance Incentive Grants (EFIG) also relies on the formula child count and then uses state-level "equity" and "effort" factors to make allocations to States that are intended to encourage States to spend more on education and to improve the equity of State funding systems. Once State allocations are determined, sub-allocations to the LEA level are based on a modified version of the Targeted Grants formula.

58. In FY2018, the distribution of total funding by formula was 41.7% to Basic Grants, 8.8% to Concentration Grants, 24.8% to Targeted Grants, and 24.8% to EFIG.

59. In determining allocations under each of the four formulas, the statute requires the use of annually updated Census Bureau estimates of the number of children from low-income families in each LEA. There is roughly a 2-year lag between the income year used for LEA poverty estimates and the fiscal year in which those estimates are used to make Title I allocations.

60. The Census Bureau annually prepares the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) for use in the allocation of Title I grants to LEAs. SAIPE makes estimates at the levels of state, county, and school district. Census-derived data sources for the estimation process include Population Estimates, the American Community Survey, and Personal Income (which in turn is based in part on the ACS). The ACS in turn is reliant on the Decennial Census and Population Estimates, as described earlier.

61. I have included below a table I created that reflects the states that would have been at risk of losing Title I funding in FY2016 under one or more citizenship-question-induced undercount scenarios. Specifically, California, Texas, New York, New Jersey, Florida, Nevada,

Arizona, and Hawaii would lose funds under every scenario, while Maryland, Washington, Massachusetts, Illinois, Connecticut, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia would have been at risk of losing such funding under some but not other scenarios.

62. It is my opinion that if any of the undercount scenarios are realized in the 2020 Census and if current program allocation formulas and funding levels remain similar over time, such an undercount would cause many of these same states to lose money from this program in the 2020s at approximately the same order of magnitude as the losses set forth in the table below.

Change in Allocation of Title I LEA Grants due to Census Undercount, by State, FY2016

		2% Undercount		5.8% Undercount		10% Undercount		Survey Experiment
	FY2016 Grant	Non-Citizens	Non-Citizens+Hispanics	Non-Citizens	Non-Citizens+Hispanics	Non-Citizens	Non-Citizens+Hispanics	Foreign-born + Hispanics
California	$ 1,749,000,169	$ (1,051,429)	$ (9,802,669)	$ (15,156,809)	$ (55,854,524)	$ (26,094,977)	$ (94,324,181)	$ (35,498,834)
Texas	$ 1,367,579,252	$ (1,133,924)	$ (5,876,736)	$ (6,334,736)	$ (17,049,234)	$ (10,658,707)	$ (29,045,897)	$ (15,135,605)
New York	$ 1,140,729,171	$ (1,442,467)	$ (1,653,317)	$ (4,133,595)	$ (4,959,015)	$ (7,741,718)	$ (7,942,558)	$ (11,455,539)
Florida	$ 802,580,995	$ (438,187)	$ (1,374,578)	$ (1,388,421)	$ (4,388,467)	$ (2,189,840)	$ (7,184,700)	$ (4,782,717)
New Jersey	$ 343,179,881	$ (890,474)	$ (806,296)	$ (1,243,941)	$ (1,481,864)	$ (1,580,586)	$ (2,711,185)	$ (3,036,469)
Nevada	$ 120,121,711	$ (179,878)	$ (338,518)	$ (556,412)	$ (786,029)	$ (987,686)	$ (1,318,861)	$ (1,184,003)
Arizona	$ 844,902,908	$ (68,569)	$ (721,211)	$ (206,905)	$ (2,195,482)	$ (341,270)	$ (3,796,760)	$ (1,702,025)
Maryland	$ 266,634,467	$ (54,116)	$ 308,344	$ (123,595)	$ 589,796	$ (304,159)	$ 1,129,237	$ 85,215
Washington	$ 243,791,348	$ (36,303)	$ 344,514	$ (145,173)	$ 422,898	$ (199,777)	$ 821,342	$ (306,987)
Hawaii	$ 48,503,423	$ (30,453)	$ (23,778)	$ (80,178)	$ (84,985)	$ (136,185)	$ (138,811)	$ (430,338)
Massachusetts	$ 208,908,787	$ (24,595)	$ 81,899	$ (142,937)	$ 179,824	$ (187,162)	$ 818,361	$ (891,008)
District of Columbia	$ 44,194,532	$ (7,074)	$ 46,590	$ 18,194	$ 186,713	$ (30,915)	$ 340,345	$ 239,283
Illinois	$ 662,478,823	$ (3,927)	$ 301,325	$ 280,035	$ 496,486	$ 214,972	$ 905,229	$ 116,812
Rhode Island	$ 50,810,547	$ 19,084	$ 21,244	$ 72,050	$ 88,532	$ 119,101	$ 119,822	$ 80,569
Connecticut	$ 121,022,224	$ 23,928	$ (17,808)	$ 49,656	$ (36,792)	$ 180,800	$ (87,094)	$ (350,292)
New Mexico	$ 227,660,674	$ 28,205	$ (703,280)	$ 52,204	$ (3,110,260)	$ 189,764	$ (3,638,987)	$ (3,543,449)

C. FMAP Programs

1. Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)

63. Medicaid is a program designed to provide financial assistance to States for payments of medical assistance on behalf of cash assistance recipients, children, pregnant women, and the aged who meet income and resource requirements, and other categorically-eligible groups. In certain States that elect to provide such coverage, medically-needy persons, who, except for income and resources, would be eligible for cash assistance, may be eligible for medical assistance payments under this program. Financial assistance is provided to States to pay

for Medicare premiums, copayments and deductibles of qualified Medicare beneficiaries meeting certain income requirements.

64. Under "Traditional Medicaid," eligible persons include low-income persons who are over age 65, blind or disabled, members of families with dependent children, low- income children and pregnant women, certain Medicare beneficiaries and, in many States, medically-needy individuals who may apply to a State or local welfare agency for medical assistance. This part of the program is discussed here is Traditional Medicaid. Although certain states have adopted "Expansion Medicaid," such payments to states are reimbursed at a flat rate which is not tethered to FMAP, and I therefore do not discuss this aspect of Medicaid here.

65. Total federal reimbursement to states in FY2015 for Medicaid expenditures was $328.7 billion; $259.9 billion was for Traditional Medicaid. On the basis of CMS data published to date for the first three quarters of FY2016, I estimate corresponding figures for all of FY2016 to be $339.5 billion in total, of which $263.2 billion is for Traditional Medicaid.

66. States are reimbursed for expenditures by a formula based on the FMAP, as defined at 42 U.S.C. § 1396(d), which "for any State shall be 100 per centum less the State percentage; and the State percentage shall be that percentage which bears the same ratio to 45 per centum as the square of the per capita income of such State bears to the square of the per capita income of the continental United States (including Alaska) and Hawaii; except that (1) the Federal medical assistance percentage shall in no case be less than 50 per centum or more than 83 per centum . . . ." Shown symbolically, the formula is:

$$FMAP_{state} = 1 - ((\text{Per capita income}_{state})^2/(\text{Per capita income}_{U.S.})^2 * 0.45)$$

The Per Capita Income (PCI) figure is the average for the three most recently available years of data.

67. The annual FMAP for each state is prepared by the Department of Health & Human Services Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation and published in the Federal Register. Each state's FMAP is determined by the formula above using the three-year average PCI prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis ("BEA").

68. BEA calculates annual state PCI by estimating total state Personal Income and dividing by the state Population Estimates. The calculation of state Personal Income relies on the American Community Survey in several ways, primarily for the conversion of work earnings from "place of work" to "place of residence" on the basis of ACS commuting data. Populations Estimates is based on the Decennial Census and adjusted each year in part using international in-migration from the ACS. The ACS, in turn, relies on the Decennial Census and Population Estimates as described earlier.

69. For the purposes of analyzing the impact of various undercount scenarios, I have held state Personal Income constant (that is, unaffected by an undercount) and varied only the state Population Estimate.

70. I have included below two tables I created. The first table reflects the states that would have been at risk for a decrease in their FMAP percentage in FY2015 under one or more citizenship-question-induced undercount scenarios. The second table reflects the states that, because of a decrease in their FMAP percentage, would have been at risk of losing Medicaid funding in FY2015 under one or more citizenship-question-induced undercount scenarios. Specifically, Texas, Florida, Nevada, Arizona, and Hawaii would lose funds under every scenario, while Washington and Illinois would have been at risk of losing such funding under some but not other scenarios.

71. It is my opinion that if any of the undercount scenarios are realized in the 2020 Census and if current program allocation formulas and funding levels remain similar over time, such an undercount would cause many of these same states to lose money from this program in the 2020s at approximately the same order of magnitude as the losses set forth in the second table below.

Estimated Change in FMAP and Traditional Medicaid Reimbursement Under Undercount Scenarios, for Losing States, FY2015

		Change in 2015 FMAP						
		2% Undercount		5.8% Undercount		10% Undercount		Survey Experiment
	2015 FMAP	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+Hispanics	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+Hispanics	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+Hispanics	Foreign-born + Hispanics
Texas	58.05	-0.13	-0.35	-0.39	-1.07	-0.66	-1.85	-0.95
Florida	59.72	-0.05	-0.14	-0.13	-0.44	-0.23	-0.74	-0.49
Nevada	64.36	-0.11	-0.16	-0.33	-0.46	-0.56	-0.80	-0.65
Washington	50.03	-0.02	0.06	-0.03	0.17	-0.03	0.33	-0.03
Arizona	68.46	-0.02	-0.14	-0.04	-0.41	-0.05	-0.71	-0.32
Hawaii	52.23	-0.06	-0.05	-0.16	-0.13	-0.27	-0.28	-0.88
Illinois	50.76	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.01

Change in Federal Reimbursements for Traditional Medicaid FY2015

	2% Undercount		5.8% Undercount		10% Undercount		Survey Experiment
	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+Hispanics	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+Hispanics	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+Hispanics	Foreign-born + Hispanics
Texas	$ (46,296,126)	$ (124,233,542)	$ (138,130,253)	$ (378,395,964)	$(234,096,746)	$ (652,607,659)	$(333,951,695)
Florida	$ (9,972,305)	$ (30,266,951)	$ (28,146,516)	$ (93,426,846)	$ (47,394,446)	$ (155,398,717)	$(102,917,477)
Nevada	$ (2,344,244)	$ (3,516,574)	$ (7,232,461)	$ (10,072,982)	$ (12,298,569)	$ (17,408,753)	$ (14,190,472)
Washington	$ (1,391,329)	$ 4,321,746	$ (2,353,501)	$ 12,945,894	$ (2,353,501)	$ 25,576,794	$ (2,353,501)
Arizona	$ (1,307,532)	$ (11,536,840)	$ (3,465,575)	$ (34,857,468)	$ (4,048,913)	$ (60,086,121)	$ (26,822,125)
Hawaii	$ (927,131)	$ (758,559)	$ (2,350,419)	$ (2,002,680)	$ (3,974,187)	$ (4,139,881)	$ (13,133,536)
Illinois	$ (358,433)	$ 3,616,996	$ 5,485,090	$ 9,043,655	$ 4,042,497	$ 17,203,982	$ 1,919,407

2. State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

72. The purpose of CHIP is to provide funds to States to enable them to maintain and expand child health assistance to uninsured, low-income children, and at a state option, low-income pregnant women and immigrants with legal status. It seeks to do so primarily by three methods: (1) helping the relevant individuals obtain adequate health insurance coverage; (2) expand eligibility for children under the State's Medicaid program; and (3) reduce the number of children eligible for Medicaid, CHIP, and insurance affordability programs under the Affordable Care Act who are not enrolled and improve retention of those who are already enrolled.

73. Eligible beneficiaries are children who have been determined eligible by the State for child health assistance under their State plan, which are low-income children not covered under a group health plan or under other health insurance coverage.

74. In 2017, 9.4 million children were enrolled in CHIP. In recent years, CHIP funding has ranged from approximately $11.1 billion in FY2015 to approximately $16.8 billion in FY2018, with funding set to $25.9 billion in FY2022.

75. CHIP has two allocation formulas. The first determines each state's allotment of the total federal contribution to CHIP. The second determines the rate (enhanced FMAP) at which state CHIP expenditures are reimbursed by the federal government. Both are census-derived.

76. In terms of the state allotment formula (found at 42 C.F.R. § 457.609), there are two formulas for determining state allotments: an even-year formula and an odd-year formula. As explained by the Congressional Research Service,[2] in "even years, state CHIP allotments are each state's allotment for the prior year plus any Child Enrollment Contingency Fund payments

[2] Congressional Research Service, "Federal Financing for the State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)," R43949, May 23, 2018, p. 7, available at https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43949.pdf.

from the previous year adjusted for [percent] growth in per capita National Health Expenditures and child population in the state. In odd years, state CHIP allotments are each state's spending for the prior year (including federal CHIP payments from the state CHIP allotment, payments from the Child Enrollment Contingency Fund, and redistribution funds) adjusted using the same [percent] growth factor as the even-year formula (i.e., per capita National Health Expenditures growth and child population growth in the state)."

77. In terms of the state reimbursement formula, States are reimbursed for CHIP expenditures according to an Enhanced FMAP (E-FMAP). The E-FMAP is based on the FMAP plus 30 percent of the state share (100 minus FMAP). So, for instance, if a state FMAP is 60, its share is 40 and 30 percent of that share is 12, making its E-FMAP is 72. For FY2016-2019, each state's E-FMAP equals its FMAP plus a flat 23 percentage points (u, ɔ 100). For FY2020, each state's E-FMAP equals its FMAP plus a flat 11.5 percentage points. In FY2021, the E-FMAP formula reverts to FMAP plus 30 percent of state share.

78. The state allotment formula relies on the Decennial Census in several ways. National Health Expenditures (NHE) is based in part on the Consumer Expenditure Survey. Per capita NHE is calculated through dividing NHE by Population Estimates. The Child Population Growth Factor is determined on the basis of Population Estimates.

79. The E-FMAP is determined by a formula using the three-year average Per Capita Income (PCI) prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. BEA calculates annual state PCI by estimating total state Personal Income and dividing by the state Population Estimates. The calculation of state Personal Income relies on the American Community Survey in several ways, primarily for the conversion of work earnings from "place of work" to "place of residence" on the basis of ACS commuting data. Populations Estimates is based on the

Decennial Census and adjusted each year in part using international in-migration from the ACS. The ACS, in turn, relies on the Decennial Census and Population Estimates as described earlier.

80. In my analysis, I examine only the impact of various undercount scenarios on each state's E-FMAP.

81. I have included below two tables I created. The first table reflects the states that would have been at risk for a decrease in their adjusted E-FMAP percentage in FY2015 under one or more citizenship-question-induced undercount scenarios. The second table reflects the states that, because of a decrease in their adjusted E-FMAP percentage, would have been at risk of losing CHIP funding in FY2015 under one or more citizenship-question-induced undercount scenarios. Specifically, Texas, Florida, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, and New Mexico would lose funds under every scenario, while Washington, Georgia, Oregon, and Utah would have been at risk of losing such funding under some but not other scenarios.

82. It is my opinion that if any of the undercount scenarios are realized in the 2020 Census and if current program allocation formulas and funding levels remain similar over time, such an undercount would cause many of these same states to lose money from this program in the 2020s at approximately the same order of magnitude as the losses set forth in the second table below.

Estimated Change in E-FMAP and Children's Health Insurance Program Under Undercount Scenarios, for Losing States, FY2015

	Adjusted E-FMAP							
		2% Undercount		5.8% Undercount		10% Undercount		Survey Experiment
	Actual	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+Hispanics	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+Hispanics	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+Hispanics	Foreign-born + Hispanics
Texas	70.64	78.38	78.45	78.53	78.75	78.70	79.08	78.95
Florida	71.80	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
Washington	65.02	77.91	77.83	77.89	77.63	77.89	77.42	77.70
Nevada	75.05	79.67	79.73	79.79	79.97	79.91	80.24	80.15
Hawaii	66.56	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
Arizona	77.92	65.74	65.69	65.80	65.68	65.87	65.58	65.79
Georgia	76.86	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
New Mexico	78.76	67.60	67.65	67.70	67.85	67.82	68.08	67.95
Oregon	74.84	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00
Utah	79.39	71.77	71.70	71.71	71.49	71.65	71.29	71.46

Change in Federal Reimbursements for CHIP FY2015

	2% Undercount		5.8% Undercount		10% Undercount		Survey Experiment
	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+Hispanics	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+Hispanics	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+Hispanics	Foreign-born + Hispanics
Texas	$ (1,890,728)	$ (4,338,995)	$ (5,507,845)	$ (12,983,142)	$ (9,339,362)	$ (22,208,871)	$ (13,274,882)
Florida	$ (457,077)	$ (1,050,223)	$ (1,394,200)	$ (3,264,286)	$ (2,408,367)	$ (5,429,784)	$ (4,870,082)
Washington	$ (74,273)	$ 13,059	$ (198,142)	$ 38,287	$ (312,553)	$ 197,204	$ (428,112)
Nevada	$ (59,541)	$ (85,837)	$ (185,043)	$ (249,575)	$ (316,424)	$ (426,405)	$ (390,925)
Hawaii	$ (48,066)	$ (47,498)	$ (132,056)	$ (133,618)	$ (226,636)	$ (247,537)	$ (565,739)
Arizona	$ (41,472)	$ (137,941)	$ (125,802)	$ (417,512)	$ (209,475)	$ (711,080)	$ (470,878)
Georgia	$ (36,072)	$ 259,355	$ (140,644)	$ 900,115	$ (286,758)	$ 1,900,910	$ 305,329
New Mexico	$ (23,881)	$ (261,548)	$ (76,189)	$ (787,609)	$ (106,675)	$ (1,363,096)	$ (713,169)
Oregon	$ (1,896)	$ 85,798	$ (45,421)	$ 196,098	$ 28,657	$ 351,192	$ 99,675
Utah	$ (1,126)	$ 9,359	$ 3,152	$ 25,618	$ (22,267)	$ 49,284	$ 43,766

V. Conclusion

83. In sum, it is my opinion, held to a strong degree of professional certainty, that for programs with allocation formulas based on a state's population or PCI relative to the nation, and assuming allocation formulas remain geographically tied, a disparate Decennial Census undercount among noncitizens, the foreign-born, and Hispanics would lead to measurable fiscal losses for those states with percentages of those groups above the nationwide average.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: 10/23, 2018
Washington, DC

Andrew Reamer

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK IMMIGRATION COALITION, *et. al*, Plaintiff, v. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, *et. al*, Defendant.	Civil Action No. 18-CV-2921-JMF Hon. Jesse M. Furman

DECLARATION OF DR. CHRISTOPHER WARSHAW

I. Qualifications

1. I have been asked by counsel representing the plaintiffs in *New York Immigration Coalition* v. *U.S. Dept of Commerce* and *State of New York* v. *U.S. Dept of Commerce* to analyze relevant data and provide my expert opinions. More specifically, I have been asked: to forecast the populations of every state, county, and city in the United States in 2020; given the assumption that various demographic groups are likely to be undercounted due to the inclusion of a citizenship question on the Census, to estimate the proportion of the population that belongs to those groups; to estimate the proportion of the population in every state, county, and city in the United States that belongs to those demographic groups assumed to be likely to be undercounted in 2020 due to the inclusion of a citizenship question on the Census; to analyze the likely effects of an undercount caused by the citizenship question affecting those same demographic groups on the apportionment of representatives across states for the U.S. House of Representatives; and to examine the likely consequences of an undercount caused by the citizenship question affecting those demographic groups on the

distribution of people in urban and rural counties. My expert report is PX-32 and the errata to that report is PX-323.

2. I have been an Assistant Professor of Political Science at George Washington University since August 2017. Prior to that, I was an Associate Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from July 2016 - July 2017, and an Assistant Professor at MIT from July 2012 - July 2016.

3. My Ph.D. is in Political Science, from Stanford University, where my graduate training included courses in political science and statistics. I also have a J.D. from Stanford Law School.

4. My academic research focuses on public opinion based on surveys and census data, as well as the study of representation, elections, and polarization in American Politics. I have also taught courses on statistical analysis. My curriculum vitae is PX-323. All publications that I have authored and published appear in my curriculum vitae. My work is published or forthcoming in peer-reviewed journals such as: American Political Science Review, the American Journal of Political Sciences, the Journal of Politics, Political Analysis, Political Science Research and Methods, the British Journal of Political Science, Political Behavior, the Election Law Journal, Nature Energy, Public Choice and edited volumes from Cambridge University Press and Oxford University.

5. I am also on the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Politics*. I have previously provided expert reports in *League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* and *League of Women Voters of Michigan* v. *Johnson*. My non-academic writing has been published in the New York Times Upshot.

6. The opinions in this declaration are my own, and do not represent the views of George Washington University.

7. I offer these opinions with a strong degree of professional certainty based on the knowledge I have amassed over my education, training and experience, and through a detailed review of the relevant academic literature.

II. Projecting Future Populations

8. The first stage of my analysis is to develop baseline projections of the population of each state, county, and city in the country in 2020. These projections are critical to determining the likely effects of an undercount in the Census due to the inclusion of a citizenship question. In order to develop these estimates, I use the Census's official estimates of the population of each state, county, and city from 2000-2017. The Census does not provide public estimates of each geographic unit's populations in future years.

A. Data

9. The Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program (PEP) produces estimates of the population for the United States, states, counties, cities, towns, and other geographic areas. These aggregate estimates are based on the demographic components of population change (births, deaths, and migration) at each level of geography.[1]

10. My population projections are based on these official population estimates for each state, county, and city for the period from 2000-2017.

11. For the state populations from 2010-2017, I used the file 'nst-est2017-01.xlsx' which I obtained from https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/demo/popest/state-total.html. For the

[1] I do not directly use the more detailed cohort-component method used by the Census for my population projections because this information is unavailable for some geographic levels, particularly for the 2000-2010 period. It is also unclear whether the additional complexities associated with this approach would yield substantial gains in predictive accuracy.

populations from 2000-2009, I used the file 'st-est00int-01.xls' from https://www.census.gov/data/tables/ time-series/demo/popest/intercensal-2000-2010-state.html.

12. For the county populations from 2010-2017, I used the file 'co-est2017-alldata.csv' from https: //www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/demo/popest/counties-total.html. For the populations from 2000-2009, I used the file 'co-est00int-tot.csv' from https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/intercensal-2000-2010-counties.html.

13. For the county populations from 2010-2017, I used the file 'co-est2017-alldata.csv' from https: //www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/demo/popest/counties-total.html. For the populations from 2000-2009, I used the file 'co-est00int-tot.csv' from https://www.census.gov/data/tables/ time-series/demo/popest/intercensal-2000-2010-counties.html.

14. For the city populations from 2010-2017, I used the data in Factfinder available from https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/demo/popest/total-cities-and-towns.html. For the populations from 2000-2009, I used the file 'sub-est00int.csv' from https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/intercensal-2000-2010-cities-and-towns.html.

B. Statistical Model for Population Projections

15. There are a number of potential options for forecasting the likely population of a geographic unit (e.g., states) in 2020. One possible forecasting option would be to allow the forecasts to increase or decrease over time, where the amount of change over time (called the drift) is set to be the average change in the historical data. *See* Hyndman and Athanasopoulos 2018, at 48-49. Some related methods in this family of forecasting approaches are:

a. Linear trend between 2010-2017: One possibility is to project forward based on the linear trend in the population estimates since the last Census (e.g., Election Data Services 2017). This approach assumes that each geographic unit's population follows the same linear rate of change in the future that it has followed over the past decade. This approach has the benefit of using many years of data, but it could yield biased estimates if the population trends have changed over this period. I estimate linear trends using a simple linear regression model in the software program R.

b. Linear trend between 2014-2017: Another possibility is to project forward based on the linear trend in the population estimates over the past 4 years. This approach assumes that each geographic unit's population follows the same linear trend in the future that it has followed over this shorter time period. This approach has the benefit of being sensitive to more recent trends, but it could be noisier than estimates based on the longer time series. That is, it could be overly sensitive to short-term trends. I estimate linear trends using a simple linear regression model in R.

c. Change between two most recent years (i.e., 2016 to 2017): A third possibility is to focus on the change between each geographic unit's populations in the two most recent years, and assume that future years will follow this recent trend. This approach has the benefit of being based on the most recent changes in populations, but it could also be overly sensitive to short-term idiosyncratic trends. I estimate these short-term trends using the software program R.

16. As Hyndman and Athanasopoulos discuss, "Sometimes one of these simple methods will be the best forecasting method available; but in many cases, these methods will serve as benchmarks rather than the method of choice. That is, any forecasting methods . . . will be compared to these simple methods to ensure that the new method is better than these simple alternatives. If not, the new method is not worth considering." *Id.* at 50.

17. I consider one more complex approach against these benchmarks, a state space model with exponential smoothing: This approach uses an exponential smoothing model that weights levels and trends to an extent determined by the data. *See* Hyndman and Athanasopoulos. This model uses all of the available data, but it gives more weight to the most recent years. I estimate the exponential smoothing model using the ets function in the forecast package in R.[2]

C. Validation of Population Projections

18. The accuracy of forecasting models can only be determined by considering how well a given model performs on new data that were not used when fitting the original model. *Id.* at 62. In order to choose the best model for this analysis, I evaluated each model using two benchmarks that are similar to the challenge of forecasting the 2020 populations. First, I forecasted the Census 2010 population in each state based on 2000-2007 population estimates data. Second, I forecasted the 2017 population estimates in each state based on 2007-2014 population data. For each analysis, I used the following evaluation metrics. *Id.* at 64-65.

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[2] For my state-level population projections, I used the default parameters for the ets function in R, which allowed the function to choose the exponential smoothing state space model that best fit the data in each state. The best model was usually an 'MAN' or 'AAN' model. For the population projections for cities and counties, I estimated an 'MAN' state space model using the ets function. The details of the state space model specification, however, do not affect any of my substantive conclusions. All of the state space models yield very similar results.

a. The mean error across states: This helps assess whether a given metric has a systematic bias in one direction or another.

b. The mean absolute error across states: This helps assess the accuracy of the forecasts.

c. The mean absolute proportional error across states: This metric also helps assess the accuracy of the forecasts. It has the advantage of being unit-free (i.e., the interpretation is similar in small and large states).

19. Table 1 shows the results. For the forecast of the 2010 population, the state space model performs the best, with the lowest error, the second lowest mean absolute error, and the lowest absolute proportional errors. The two linear trend models perform the worst on this forecasting exercise. For the forecast of the 2017 population, the state space model and the linear trend model using data from 2010-2017 perform the best. The state space model has slightly lower mean errors, and the two models have similar mean absolute errors and absolute proportional errors.

Table 1: Validation of State Population Projections

	2010			2017		
Model	Mean Error	Mean Abs. Error	Mean Abs. Prop. Error	Mean Error	Mean Abs Error	Mean Abs. Prop. Error
Linear model (full period)	22,800	62,860	0.013	7,827	32,003	0.007
Linear model (4 years)	27,309	82,106	0.014	33,420	59,396	0.014
Delta in last two years	20,383	50,663	0.010	140,472	142,506	0.020
State space model	5,826	51,033	0.009	-2,599	33,378	0.008

20. Overall, the state space model performs the best across the two validation exercises. It has an average absolute proportional error of only .8% and an average absolute error of only about 40,000 people in each state. As a result, I use the state space model as my main forecasting model to generate population projections. However, the results of all the analyses that follow would be substantively similar using any of these population forecasting approaches.

D. Incorporating Uncertainty

21. All modeled estimates have uncertainty. My analyses use bootstrap simulations to incorporate two sources of uncertainty in all my models:

- The uncertainty in the population forecasts in every geographic unit
- Where available, uncertainty in the undercount estimates for each group

E. Baseline estimates of 2020 populations with no undercount

22. I used the official Census population estimates to project each geographic unit's population in 2020. Table 2 shows the population projections for a selection of cities and counties involved in lawsuits regarding the citizenship question. Table 3 shows the population projections for each state.[3] All of the analysis of apportionment that follows fully incorporates the uncertainties in the projections discussed above. But for simplicity, the tables themselves do not show the uncertainties.

Table 2: Population Projections in Select Counties and Cities

County/City	2010 Population	2017 Population	2020 Population Projection
Phoenix, AZ	1,446,909	1,626,078	1,698,187
Los Angeles County, CA	9,818,605	10,163,507	10,256,275
Monterey County, CA	415,052	437,907	444,016
San Francisco, CA	805,193	884,363	909,143
Miami, FL	399,457	463,347	491,295
Chicago, IL	2,695,620	2,716,450	2,704,974
Price Georges County, MD	863,420	912,756	931,412
New York NY	8,174,959	8,622,698	8,645,147
Columbus, OH	788,877	879,170	925,408
Philadelphia, PA	1,526,006	1,580,863	1,598,072
Pittsburgh, PA	305,391	302,407	297,243
Central Falls, RI	19,393	19,359	19,250
Providence, RI	177,997	180,393	181,532
Cameron County, TX	406,219	423,725	429,603
El Paso County, TX	800,647	840,410	851,600
Hidalgo County, TX	774,770	860,661	892,083
Seattle, WA	608,664	724,745	780,550

[3] The projections shown here do not include the overseas military population, federal employees, and dependents. However, the apportionment projections in Table 5 do include these groups.

Table 3: State population projections

State	2010 Population	2017 Population	2020 Population Projection
Alabama	4,779,736	4,874,747	4,917,351
Alaska	710,231	739,795	739,473
Arizona	6,392,017	7,016,270	7,339,157
Arkansas	2,915,918	3,004,279	3,051,838
California	37,253,956	39,536,653	40,505,540
Colorado	5,029,196	5,607,154	5,823,386
Connecticut	3,574,097	3,588,184	3,589,649
Delaware	897,934	961,939	989,662
District of Columbia	601,723	693,972	722,881
Florida	18,801,310	20,984,400	21,967,862
Georgia	9,687,653	10,429,379	10,776,655
Hawaii	1,360,301	1,427,538	1,429,641
Idaho	1,567,582	1,716,943	1,827,695
Illinois	12,830,632	12,802,023	12,701,647
Indiana	6,483,802	6,666,818	6,761,903
Iowa	3,046,355	3,145,711	3,182,994
Kansas	2,853,118	2,913,123	2,925,781
Kentucky	4,339,367	4,454,189	4,508,391
Louisiana	4,533,372	4,684,333	4,684,247
Maine	1,328,361	1,335,907	1,349,155
Maryland	5,773,552	6,052,177	6,187,649
Massachusetts	6,547,629	6,859,819	6,966,760
Michigan	9,883,640	9,962,311	9,962,308
Minnesota	5,303,925	5,576,606	5,690,791
Mississippi	2,967,297	2,984,100	2,984,630
Missouri	5,988,927	6,113,532	6,180,600
Montana	989,415	1,050,493	1,079,083
Nebraska	1,826,341	1,920,076	1,957,570
Nevada	2,700,551	2,998,039	3,174,453
New Hampshire	1,316,470	1,342,795	1,366,068
New Jersey	8,791,894	9,005,644	9,106,936
New Mexico	2,059,179	2,088,070	2,095,989
New York	19,378,102	19,849,399	19,885,662
North Carolina	9,535,483	10,273,419	10,623,613
North Dakota	672,591	755,393	752,711
Ohio	11,536,504	11,658,609	11,713,096
Oklahoma	3,751,351	3,930,864	3,974,666
Oregon	3,831,074	4,142,776	4,269,590
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	12,805,537	12,838,064
Rhode Island	1,052,567	1,059,639	1,059,639
South Carolina	4,625,364	5,024,369	5,213,894
South Dakota	814,180	869,666	891,229
Tennessee	6,346,105	6,715,984	6,915,723
Texas	25,145,561	28,304,596	29,593,219
Utah	2,763,885	3,101,833	3,274,374
Vermont	625,741	623,657	622,506
Virginia	8,001,024	8,470,020	8,632,998
Washington	6,724,540	7,405,743	7,785,568
West Virginia	1,852,994	1,815,857	1,777,893
Wisconsin	5,686,986	5,795,483	5,858,478
Wyoming	563,626	579,315	565,592

III. Estimating Proportion of People Likely to be Undercounted Due to Citizenship Question

23. I was not asked to and I did not attempt to calculate the specific undercount that the addition of the citizenship question might cause. However, I evaluated a range of potential undercounts of individuals who live in households with at least one non-citizen, Hispanics or foreign-born member to demonstrate the potential effects that the addition of the citizenship question might have. Theory indicates that the addition of a citizenship question could lead to unit non-response, which occurs when a household does not respond to the Census, thereby depressing response rates among non-citizens and immigrant communities. Indeed, the Census acknowledges that it is "a reasonable inference that a question on citizenship would lead to some decline in overall self-response because it would make the 2020 Census modestly more burdensome in the direct sense, and potentially much more burdensome in the indirect sense that it would lead to a larger decline in self-response for noncitizen households." (Abowd 2018, Section B2, p. AR 001281)

24. In my analysis, I use this information to look at three potential undercount scenarios:

    a. First, I used a 5.8% undercount estimate based on the results of the Census Bureau's internal study of the effect of a citizenship question on self-response rates. For these analyses, I assumed that respondents that do not self-respond would not be enumerated.

    b. Second, I was asked by legal counsel to examine a potential 10% undercount for the analysis of state-level apportionment as an outer bound for the potential effects of the citizenship question on population enumerations and apportionment. This higher number reflects the Census's finding that the differences between citizen and noncitizen

response rates and data quality are likely to be "amplified" compared to historical levels (Abowd 2018, Section B4, p. AR 001282). The Chief Scientist at the Census has acknowledged that the 5.8% estimate of the effect of the citizenship question on self-response rates is "a conservative estimate of the differential impact of the citizenship question on the self-response rates of noncitizens compared to citizens" (Abowd, J. Dep., Aug. 15, 2018, p. 202).

c. Third, I was asked by legal counsel to examine a potential 2% undercount as a lower bound for the potential effects of the citizenship question on population enumerations. My report shows the results for cities and counties, and the calculations for a 2% undercount in states are PX-324. I was not asked to and I did not do any analysis of the impact of the Census Bureau's Non-Response Follow-Up ("NRFU") on non-response rates, but note that the 2% scenario could be viewed as taking into account some NRFU success after an initial larger nonresponse rate.

25. The recent Census Bureau studies discussed above focus largely on the effects of a citizenship question on self-response rates in non-citizen households. As a result, the first set of analyses I conducted for each of these undercount scenarios focuses on *people in households with a non-citizen* in them. Beyond the effects on non-citizen households, there are also strong theoretical reasons to believe that *citizen Hispanics* would also be less likely to respond to the Census if a citizenship question is included. Citizen Hispanics in immigrant communities could fear deportation due to their Census responses.[4] Moreover, a large

[4] Title 13, U.S.C. prohibits the use of Census data for enforcement purposes, but respondents may still have this concern (Brown et al. 2018).

fraction of citizen Hispanics are likely to know non-citizens or even people that have been deported. The Census's internal analysis has shown that citizenship-related questions are likely to be more sensitive for Hispanics (Brown et al. 2018, p. 10). Indeed, the Census has found clear evidence there are likely to be differential impacts on self-response rates among Hispanics from the addition of a citizenship question. Hispanics have a greater breakoff rate (i.e., item non-response) on the citizenship question on the American Community Survey (ACS) than other demographic groups.[5] There is also evidence of growing unit nonresponse rates among Hispanics on the ACS (Brown et al. 2018, p. 12). For these reasons, I analyzed the effect of all three undercount scenarios (2%, 5.8% and 10%) on *both people in non-citizen households and citizen Hispanics*.

A. Undercount Estimate Based on Original Survey Experiment

26. An empirical approach to determine the potential undercount caused by a citizenship question is through a randomized control trial (RCT). The Census Bureau suggests that an appropriate RCT could compare self-response rates between households "randomly chosen to have [] a citizenship question (the treated group), and a randomly chosen set of control households [that] receive a [] Census questionnaire without citizenship" (Brown et al. 2018, p. 39)

27. We were unable to conduct a real-world RCT. A similar approach, however, is to conduct an experiment that mimics an RCT on a nationally representative survey of Americans. As part of this case, the State of New York and other plaintiffs funded a nationally representative survey that included an experiment along these lines to examine whether the inclusion of a

[5] *See* Abowd (2018, Section b3) and Brown et al. (2018, 7)

citizenship question would reduce the likelihood that people would complete the Census.[6] This survey was designed by Dr. Matt Barreto and conducted by Pacific Market Research.[7]

1. Design of Survey

28. This survey included a probability sample of 6,309 people, including over-samples of Hispanics, Californians, and people in several cities and counties (San Jose, CA, Cameron County, TX, and Hidalgo County, TX).[8] It was conducted via phone by Pacific Research Group to both landlines and cell phones using live interviews and random digit dialing. The survey asked a number of questions about the Census and assessed reactions to the inclusion of a citizenship question. The survey did not include a question about the citizenship of respondents. But it did include a question about whether respondents were born in the United States or a foreign country.

29. In my analysis, I focus on an experiment embedded in the survey that mimics the RCT approach suggested by Brown et al. (2018). This enables us to estimate the causal effect of the citizenship question on the likelihood that various demographic subgroups will complete the Census.

30. In the experiment on our survey, the control group received a vignette stating that the government had decided not to include a citizenship question on the census, while the treatment group received a vignette stating that the government had decided to include a citizenship question on the census. Then the survey asked whether respondents would 'participate and fill out the 2020 Census form, or not?'

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[6] As part of my work as an expert in this matter, I reviewed Professor Barreto's expert report that describes the survey methodology and his analysis of the results. However, I ran all of the analyses of the survey used in this report myself. I did not directly use any of Professor Barreto's findings for my report.
[7] Data and statistical code to replicate my analysis of this survey is available in my replication materials.
[8] The survey includes sampling weights that incorporate these over-samples and make the results representative at the national-level.

Control Group: Now that you've heard a little bit about the 2020 Census let me ask you one final question about how likely you are to participate. If the government decides in 2020 to NOT include a question about citizenship status, and instead only asks you to report the race, ethnic background, gender of people living in your household, and the government provides assurances that your information will be kept confidential and ONLY used for purposes of counting the total population and nothing more, would you participate and fill out the 2020 Census form, or not?

Treatment Group: Now that you've heard a little bit about the 2020 Census let me ask you one final question about how likely you are to participate. If the government decides in 2020 to include a question about citizenship status, and asks you to report the race, ethnic background, gender and citizenship status of people living in your household, and the government provides assurances that your information will be kept confidential and ONLY used for purposes of counting the total population and nothing more, would you participate and fill out the 2020 Census form, or not?

31. This experimental design is a strong one for assessing the causal effect of the citizenship question on the likelihood that people will complete the Census. However, it does have limitations. First, the experiment on the survey imperfectly captures the actual experience of completing the Census. Second, many respondents are probably already aware of the potential inclusion of the citizenship question on the Census, which could lead to Stable Unit Treatment Value Assumption (SUTVA) violations. These SUTVA violations could attenuate the effects we detect in the experiment by artificially reducing the differences between the treatment and control groups. Overall, I think these limitations mean the survey-based

analysis is conservative in its estimates of the citizenship question on self-response rates on the Census.

2. Results of Survey

32. My primary analyses focus on two immigrant communities that theory indicates are particularly likely to be impacted by the citizenship question. First, I analyze the impact on Latinos.[9] This analysis is helpful because there is little publicly available Census analysis of the potential effects of the citizenship question on this group. Second, I analyze the impact on non-Latino people that are not born in the United States.[10]

33. I ran three sets of analyses that are shown in Table 4. My primary analysis of the effect of the citizenship question on each group is a weighted regression that evaluates the treatment effect of the citizenship question. In other words, it evaluates whether people in the treatment group, that were told the Census would include a citizenship question, are less likely to indicate they would respond to the Census than people in the control group that were told it would not include a citizenship question.

34. As robustness checks, I also ran two additional models. The middle column of Table 4 for each group is a weighted regression model that includes control variables for other factors that might affect respondents' willingness to complete the Census, including their age, race, and state of residence. The third column of Table 4 for each group is an unweighted regression model that includes this same set of control variables for other factors that might affect respondents' willingness to complete the Census. All of my main analyses in the results below are based on linear probability models. However, logistic regression models yield similar results.

[9] Note that I use the terms Hispanic and Latino interchangeably throughout this declaration.
[10] I include in this group both people that explicitly stated they were born in a foreign country and the small number of people that refused to answer the nativity question on the survey.

35. Overall, Table 4 shows that the citizenship question makes both Latinos and Foreign-born non-Latinos less likely to respond to the Census. The weighted regression model in column (1) indicates that Latinos are about 5.9% less likely to complete the Census if it includes a citizenship question. The results are similar in the other two models shown in columns (2) and (3). For foreign-born, non-Latinos, the weighted regression in column (4) indicates that they are about 11.3% less likely to complete the Census if it includes a citizenship question. The results are substantively similar, though more statistically significant, in the other two models shown in columns (5) and (6).

Table 4: Experiment Results on Effects of Citizenship Question on Census Response among Latinos and Foreign-born

	Latinos			Foreign-born (not Latino)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Citizenship Question	−0.059**	−0.070**	−0.062***	−0.113	−0.164**	−0.096**
	(0.029)	(0.028)	(0.016)	(0.072)	(0.066)	(0.039)
Survey Weights	X	X		X	X	
Controls		X	X		X	X
Observations	2,362	2,362	2,362	488	488	488
R^2			0.043			0.117
Adjusted R^2			0.021			0.022
Log Likelihood	−2,851.497	−2,763.581		−782.779	−714.807	
Note:						*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

IV. Baseline Estimates of Proportion of Population in Immigrant Communities Vulnerable to Undercount

36. In order to analyze the effects of an undercount of individuals that live in households with at least one non-citizen and Hispanic on total population enumerations, I used the American Community Survey (ACS) to generate baseline estimates of the proportion of the 2020 population in each state, county, and large city in the following groups that are vulnerable to an undercount:

- Non-citizen households (based on whether any member of a household in the ACS self-reports that they are a noncitizen)[11]
- All Hispanics and citizen Hispanics
- Foreign-born, non-Hispanics

37. To forecast the population margins of each group within each state (e.g., percent Hispanic), I used the individual-level data in the American Community Survey (ACS) from 2007-2016 to forecast the 2020 population distributions using the same approach that I used to forecast state populations. Individual-level data in the ACS is not readily available below the state-level (e.g., for counties and cities). As a result, I used population tables published by the Census based on the five-year ACS samples (2012-2016) to estimate the demographic distributions within counties and cities.[12] I did not attempt to estimate how these substate population distributions are likely to change between 2016 and 2020. Thus, my estimates of the percentage of county and city population that are members of immigrant communities are probably low due to the general growth of these populations.

A. State-level Effects of Undercount - Effect of Undercount on State Population Enumerations

38. I analyzed the effects of each undercount scenario on the enumerated population of each state in 2020. The results are shown in Table 5. Column (1) shows the baseline apportionment population projections for each state. Column (2) shows the average change in the enumerated population if 5.8% of people in non-citizen households are not counted due to

[11] It is important to note that the Census has found that the ACS might be drastically undercounting the number of households with noncitizens. The ACS implies that about 10% of people live in households with a noncitizen in them. However, Census Bureau found that many people may be misreporting their citizenship status on the ACS. Based on administrative records, they estimate that 28.6 percent of all households could potentially contain at least one noncitizen. So my estimate of the percentage of people that reside in households with a noncitizen based on the ACS is likely conservative.

[12] For the selection of cities and counties in Tables 2, 7, and 8, I converted the number of *non-citizens* to the number of *people in households with a non-citizen* using the ratio of these groups in the individual-level 5-year ACS sample (2012-16) for people in the PUMAs that overlapped each city and county. This analysis is necessarily approximate since PUMAs in the ACS micro-data contain multiple cities and counties.

the citizenship question. Column (3) shows the average change in the enumerated population if 5.8% of non-citizen households and Hispanics are not counted due to the citizenship question. Column (4) shows the average change in the enumerated population if 10% of people in non-citizen households are not counted due to the citizenship question. Column (5) shows the average change in the enumerated population if 10% of non-citizen households and Hispanics are not counted due to the citizenship question. Column (6) shows the average change in the enumerated population in each state based on the results of the survey experiment. Specifically, this scenario assumes that 5.9% of Hispanics and 11.3% of foreign-born, non-Latinos are not counted in the enumerated population.

39. For the analysis of apportionment, I also incorporated estimates of the overseas military population and federal employees, and their dependents living with them. Specifically, I used the 2010 population figures for the overseas military population and federal employees, and their dependents living with them, for each state, and divided this number by half to approximately reflect the reduction in the nation's military deployments over the past decade. *See* https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2010/dec/2010-apportionment-data.html, for 2010 population figures. *See also* Pew Foundation study, http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/08/22/ u-s-active-duty-military-presence-overseas-is-at-its-smallest-in-decades/, for more information on the reduction in the number of overseas military personnel over the past decade.

Table 5: Effect of Undercount on State Population Enumerations in 2020

State	Baseline Apportionment Pop. Projection	5.8% Undercount		10% Undercount		Survey Experiment
		Noncitizens	Noncitizens + Hispanic	Noncitizens	Noncitizens + Hispanic	Foreign-born + Hispanics
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Alabama	4,928,974	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.7%	-0.6%
Alaska	745,119	-0.5%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-1.4%	-1.4%
Arizona	7,349,498	-0.9%	-2.1%	-1.5%	-3.6%	-2.6%
Arkansas	3,056,963	-0.4%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-1%	-0.8%
California	40,549,557	-1.7%	-2.9%	-2.9%	-5%	-4.1%
Colorado	5,831,253	-0.7%	-1.5%	-1.2%	-2.7%	-2%
Connecticut	3,593,415	-0.8%	-1.5%	-1.3%	-2.6%	-2.4%
Delaware	991,133	-0.6%	-1%	-1%	-1.7%	-1.5%
Florida	22,017,594	-1%	-2%	-1.7%	-3.4%	-2.7%
Georgia	10,796,611	-0.7%	-0.9%	-1.2%	-1.6%	-1.5%
Hawaii	1,432,921	-1%	-1.6%	-1.7%	-2.8%	-3%
Idaho	1,830,654	-0.4%	-0.9%	-0.8%	-1.6%	-1.2%
Illinois	12,718,521	-0.8%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-2.4%	-2.1%
Indiana	6,770,783	-0.4%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-1.1%	-0.9%
Iowa	3,186,710	-0.4%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-1%	-0.9%
Kansas	2,931,129	-0.6%	-1%	-1%	-1.7%	-1.3%
Kentucky	4,514,011	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.7%	-0.6%
Louisiana	4,694,543	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.8%	-0.6%
Maine	1,351,512	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.6%
Maryland	6,195,836	-0.9%	-1.2%	-1.6%	-2%	-2.1%
Massachusetts	6,972,708	-0.9%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-2.4%	-2.4%
Michigan	9,976,301	-0.4%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-1%	-1.1%
Minnesota	5,696,268	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.8%	-1.1%	-1.2%
Mississippi	2,990,101	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.4%
Missouri	6,191,875	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.7%	-0.7%
Montana	1,081,584	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.6%	-0.5%
Nebraska	1,960,312	-0.5%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-1.5%	-1.2%
Nevada	3,178,894	-1.3%	-2.1%	-2.2%	-3.6%	-3%
New Hampshire	1,368,556	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.8%	-0.9%
New Jersey	9,114,760	-1.2%	-1.9%	-2%	-3.3%	-3%
New Mexico	2,100,036	-0.8%	-1.1%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-3.3%
New York	19,907,139	-1.2%	-1.9%	-2.1%	-3.2%	-3.1%
North Carolina	10,636,762	-0.6%	-0.8%	-1%	-1.4%	-1.2%
North Dakota	754,366	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.7%	-0.7%
Ohio	11,729,092	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.7%	-0.7%
Oklahoma	3,961,432	-0.5%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-1.4%	-1.1%
Oregon	4,278,356	-0.7%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-1.9%	-1.6%
Pennsylvania	12,854,327	-0.4%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-1.3%	-1.2%
Rhode Island	1,060,979	-0.7%	-1.3%	-1.2%	-2.3%	-2%
South Carolina	5,224,186	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.9%	-0.8%
South Dakota	894,019	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.8%	-0.7%
Tennessee	6,930,386	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.9%	-0.8%
Texas	29,654,648	-1.3%	-2.7%	-2.2%	-4.6%	-3.2%
Utah	3,277,814	-0.6%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-1.9%	-1.4%
Vermont	624,804	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.7%
Virginia	8,651,354	-0.7%	-1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-1.8%
Washington	7,799,983	-0.9%	-1.3%	-1.5%	-2.2%	-2.2%
West Virginia	1,781,304	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Wisconsin	5,844,100	-0.3%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-1.1%	-0.9%
Wyoming	567,929	-0.3%	-0.8%	-0.5%	-1.3%	-1%

40. Overall, Table 5 indicates that each state would be affected by an undercount on the Census. The largest impacts would be in states with large numbers of Hispanics, non-Citizens, and foreign-born residents. For example, California would be undercounted by 1.7-5.0% in these scenarios; Florida would be undercounted by 1-3.4%; New Jersey would be undercounted by

1.2-3.3%, New York would be undercounted by 1.2-3.2%; and Texas would be undercounted by 1.3-4.6%.

41. Figure 1 shows a map of the results from the survey experiment (column 6 in Table 5). This map graphically shows that heavily Latino states on the southern border have the largest impacts from an undercount. States in the northeast, such as New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, with significant foreign-born populations also have significant impacts.

Figure 1: Effects on State Populations

42. I used the population projections and estimated effects of the various undercount scenarios on the enumerated population of each state to examine the likely effect of the citizenship question on the apportionment of seats in the House of Representatives. Article 1, Section 2, of the United States Constitution states: "Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers."

43. Since the first census in 1790, five methods of apportionment have been used. The government currently uses a method called the Method of Equal Proportions, which was

adopted by Congress in 1941 following the census of 1940. This method first assigns each state one seat. Then, additional seats in the House of Representatives are signed to a "priority" value. The priority value for each seat is determined by multiplying the population of a state by a "multiplier." The multiplier is $1/\sqrt{n(n-1)}$. So the formula for calculating the multiplier for the second seat is $1/\sqrt{2(2-1)}$ or 0.70710678, the formula for calculating the multiplier for the third seat is $1/\sqrt{3(3-1)}$ or 0.40824829, and so on. The Census provides an official table of these multipliers, which I used for my calculations.[13]

44. The next step is to multiply the multipliers by the population total for each of the 50 states (the District of Columbia is not included in these calculations). The resulting numbers are the priority values. Multipliers and priority values must be calculated for the largest number of seats that could be assigned to a state. In my analysis, I calculated the priority values for each state for seats 2 through 60. The next step is to rank and number the resulting priority values starting with seat 51 until all 435 seats have been assigned. The final step is to tally the number of seats for each state to arrive at the total number of seats in the House of Representatives apportioned to each state.

45. I conducted these steps for 500 simulations of the population projections and undercount scenarios in each state. Table 6 shows the results. Column (1) shows the baseline projections for the number of seats that each state is likely to receive in 2020 if there is a full population enumeration. Column (2) shows the average change in the number of congressional seats if 5.8% of people in non-citizen households are not counted due to the citizenship question. Column (3) shows the average change in seats if 5.8% of non-citizen households and Hispanics are not counted due to the citizenship question. Column (4) shows the average

[13] *See* https://www.census.gov/population/apportionment/about/computing.html

change in seats if 10% of people in non-citizen households are not counted due to the citizenship question. Column (5) shows the average change if 10% of non-citizen households and Hispanics are not counted due to the citizenship question. Column (6) shows the average change in seats in each state based on the results of the survey experiment. Specifically, this scenario assumes that 5.9% of Hispanics and 11.3% of foreign-born, non-Latinos are not counted in the enumerated populations. Also, each column includes 95% confidence intervals for the seat projections in parentheses. This means that there is a 95% chance that the true number of seats gained or lost in each scenario will be in this range.

46. First, we can examine Columns (2) and (3) of Table 6, which show the effects of a 5.8% undercount of people in non-citizens households and Hispanics. In these scenarios, California is extremely likely to lose a seat. Additionally, if there is an undercount of 5.8% of both people in non-citizen households and Hispanics, there is more than a 51% chance that Texas will lose a seat. There is also a risk that Arizona, Florida, Illinois, and New York could lose seats in some simulations.

47. Columns (4) and (5) of Table 6 show the effects of a 10% undercount of non-citizen households and Hispanics. If only people in non-citizen households are undercounted, California and Texas would be more likely than not to lose a seat. Arizona, Florida, Illinois, and New York would also be at risk of losing seats. If both non-citizens and Hispanics are undercounted, Arizona, California, Florida, and Texas would be likely to lose seats. Illinois and New York would also be at risk of losing a seat.

Table 6: Effect of Undercount on Congressional Apportionment

State	Baseline Seats	5.8% Undercount		10% Undercount		Survey Experiment
		Noncitizens	Noncitizens+ Hispanic	Noncitizens	Noncitizens + Hispanic	Foreign-born + Hispanics
Alabama	6	0 (0,1)	1 (0,1)	1 (0,1)	1 (0,1)	1 (0,1)
Alaska	1	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Arizona	10	0 (-1,0)	0 (-1,0)	0 (-1,0)	-1 (-1,0)	0 (-1,0)
Arkansas	4	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
California	53	-1 (-1,0)	-1 (-1,0)	-1 (-1,0)	-1 (-2,-1)	-1 (-2,0)
Colorado	8	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Connecticut	5	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Delaware	1	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Florida	29	0 (-1,0)	0 (-1,0)	0 (-1,0)	-1 (-1,0)	-1 (-1,0)
Georgia	14	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,1)	0 (0,0)
Hawaii	2	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Idaho	2	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,1)	0 (0,1)	0 (0,1)
Illinois	17	0 (-1,0)	0 (0,1)	0 (-1,1)	0 (-1,0)	0 (-1,0)
Indiana	9	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Iowa	4	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Kansas	4	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Kentucky	6	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Louisiana	6	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,1)	0 (0,0)
Maine	2	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Maryland	8	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Massachusetts	9	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Michigan	13	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Minnesota	7	0 (0,1)	0 (0,1)	0 (0,1)	1 (0,1)	1 (0,1)
Mississippi	4	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Missouri	8	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Montana	1	1 (0,1)	1 (0,1)	1 (0,1)	1 (0,1)	1 (0,1)
Nebraska	3	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Nevada	4	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
New Hampshire	2	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
New Jersey	12	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
New Mexico	3	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
New York	26	0 (-1,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (-1,0)	0 (-1,0)	0 (-1,0)
North Carolina	14	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
North Dakota	1	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Ohio	15	0 (0,0)	0 (0,1)	0 (0,1)	1 (0,1)	0 (0,1)
Oklahoma	5	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Oregon	6	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Pennsylvania	17	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Rhode Island	1	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
South Carolina	7	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
South Dakota	1	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Tennessee	9	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Texas	39	0 (-1,0)	-1 (-1,0)	-1 (-1,0)	-1 (-1,0)	-1 (-1,0)
Utah	4	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Vermont	1	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Virginia	11	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Washington	10	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
West Virginia	2	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Wisconsin	8	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
Wyoming	1	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)

48. Column (6) shows the effects of the undercount of Hispanics and foreign-born residents found in the survey experiment. In this scenario, California, Florida, and Texas would most likely all lose seats. Arizona, Illinois, and New York could lose a seat as well.

49. The states that lose seats in Congress would likely see decreases in their share of outlays of federal funding due to their reduction in voting power in Congress. *See* Elis, Malhotra, and Meredith 2009 (PX-325). The Elis article attached here is just an example. It is a well-established finding in political science and political economy that the loss of political power as a result of the loss of representation leads to the loss of funding. This finding is based on a body of research showing that counties in areas of states that were underrepresented in state legislatures or Congress due to malapportionment received substantially lower shares of distributive spending. In the wake of the *Baker v. Carr* family of Supreme Court cases that required one-person, one-vote, counties that were underrepresented due to malapportionment saw both their representation in legislatures and their share of spending increase substantially when the equal populace district requirement was implemented. *See* Ansolabehere, Gerber, and Snyder 2002 (PX-326). Additionally, it is also based on another body of research comparing states that barely gain or lose Representatives in Congress. *See* PX-325. The census thresholds sometimes are quite close where a state could gain or lose seats. So this research compares those states that are just above and below the population thresholds to gain or lose a seat, and it has found that the states that just barely gain a seat receive more money than the states that barely lose a seat.

B. City and County Effects of Undercount

50. I also examined the effects of the various undercount scenarios for cities and counties. Irrespective of state-level impacts on apportionment, the enumeration of subnational areas is crucially important for a number of purposes. It affects the distribution of federal and state funds that are tied to population formulas. In addition, it affects the allocation of legislative seats within states since legislative districts are required to be equipopulous.

51. This allocation of voting power within states, in turn, affects distributive spending programs influenced by the legislature. *See* PX-326. Areas with greater population enumerations, and thus more voting power, are likely to receive more funding. This article is just another example of this well-established finding in political science. There is a large body of political science research concluding that vote dilution due to malapportionment leads to a reduction in voting power and less distributive spending.

52. It is reasonable to assume that undercounts like those addressed in my report will more likely than not impact intrastate redistricting because there is no reason to think that a state legislature would correct an undercount on the Census. I think it's a reasonable assumption that state governments would not consciously try to remedy an undercount.

53. Table 7 shows the impact on the counties and cities that are involved in the lawsuits regarding the citizenship question. The left column shows the baseline 2020 population projection. It also shows the absolute change in population and percentage change in the geographic unit's population due to three undercount scenarios. First, I examine a 2% undercount scenario. Second, I examine a 5.8% undercount scenario. For each of these scenarios, I examine undercounts among people in non-citizen households and among non-citizens households + Hispanics. Finally, I examine a scenario based on the results of the survey experiment.

54. Table 7 shows the effects on a selection of cities and counties involved in the lawsuits regarding the citizenship question. All of these local governments would most likely face smaller population enumerations due to an undercount from the addition of a citizenship question. Some of the largest effects would be in Miami, FL, New York, NY, Central Falls,

RI, and Providence RI. In the survey experiment scenario (right-hand column), each of these cities could see a reduction of around 4% or more in their enumerated populations.

Table 7: Effect on Population Counts in Select Counties and Cities

		2% Undercount				5.8% Undercount				Survey Experiment	
		Noncitizens		Noncitizens+ Hispanics		Noncitizens		Noncitizens+ Hispanics		Foreign-born+ Hispanics	
County	2020 Population	Abs. Change	% Change	Abs. Change	% Change	Abs. Change	% Change	Abs. Change	% Change	Abs. Change	% Change
Phoenix, AZ	1,698,187	9,532	-0.6%	15,930	-0.9%	27,644	-1.6%	46,323	-2.7%	53,566	-3.1%
Los Angeles County, CA	10,200,275	74,027	-0.7%	110,962	-1.1%	214,979	-2.1%	344,600	-3.4%	460,103	-4.5%
Monterey County, CA	444,016	3,541	-0.8%	5,525	-1.2%	11,139	-2.5%	16,022	-3.6%	18,215	-4.1%
San Francisco, CA	909,140	4,940	-0.5%	6,141	-0.7%	13,457	-1.5%	17,906	-2%	37,509	-4.1%
San Jose, CA	1,046,963	6,943	-0.7%	10,740	-1%	19,948	-1.9%	31,153	-3%	39,780	-3%
Washington, DC	722,581	1,997	-0.3%	3,080	-0.4%	5,703	-0.9%	7,800	-1.1%	11,869	-1.6%
Miami, FL	491,305	4,668	-1%	7,734	-1.6%	14,118	-3.0%	22,436	-4.6%	34,719	-6%
Chicago, IL	2,704,974	12,534	-0.5%	20,083	-0.7%	36,709	-1.3%	56,183	-2.1%	76,830	-2.8%
Prince George County, MD	891,419	4,580	-0.5%	5,084	-0.6%	13,734	-1.4%	14,080	-1.6%	31,869	-3.3%
New York, NY	8,646,147	55,203	-0.6%	83,736	-1%	160,360	-1.9%	242,011	-2.8%	396,647	-4.6%
Columbus, OH	926,408	3,975	-0.3%	3,766	-0.3%	6,666	-0.7%	8,027	-0.9%	12,869	-1.4%
Philadelphia, PA	1,568,073	3,944	-0.2%	7,206	-0.5%	11,436	-0.7%	21,186	-1.3%	32,110	-2%
Pittsburgh, PA	307,343	680	-0.2%	614	-0.2%	1,892	-0.6%	1,790	-0.6%	3,134	-1.1%
Central Falls, RI	19,260	190	-1%	213	-1.6%	550	-3.9%	908	-4.7%	930	-4.8%
Providence, RI	181,523	1,349	-0.7%	1,934	-1.1%	3,623	-2%	5,603	-3.1%	6,653	-3.8%
Cameron County, TX	429,503	3,535	-0.8%	7,759	-1.8%	10,365	-2.4%	22,501	-5.3%	23,273	-5.4%
El Paso County, TX	851,900	5,944	-0.7%	14,227	-1.7%	19,947	-2%	41,360	-4.8%	45,089	-5.1%
Hidalgo County, TX	892,069	8,485	-0.9%	13,540	-1.5%	24,520	-2.7%	47,965	-5.4%	49,020	-5.5%
Seattle, WA	780,550	3,463	-0.3%	3,987	-0.4%	7,300	-0.9%	8,661	-1.1%	17,085	-2.2%

55. The three Texas counties would also face particularly negative impacts. Each of these heavily Latino counties could have a reduction in their enumerated populations of over 5%.

56. Figure 2 shows the reduction in the enumerated population for every county in the country based on the survey experiment (last column of Table 7). It shows that the largest effects are in counties on the southern border, the California coast, and in the region around New York City. The counties and cities that are plaintiffs in this suit are labeled on the graph. All of these geographic units are in the most heavily impacted areas of the country.

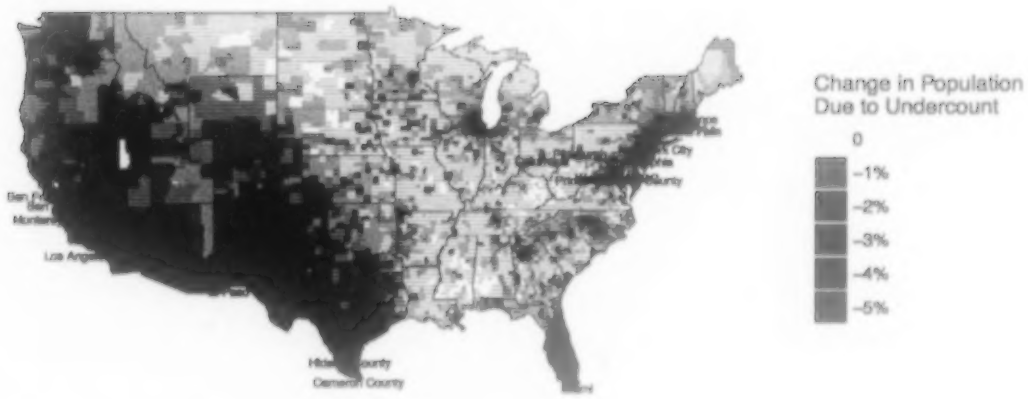

Figure 2: Effects on County Populations

57. Table 8 shows the change in each area's share of its state population due to the undercount. This statistic is important for estimating the potential effects of the undercount on state-level formula grants, as well as on the relative voting power of each geographic area in congressional and state legislative elections. Geographic areas that see a reduction in their share of the state population are likely to get less representation in Congress and their state legislature. This reduction in voting power is likely to lead to less distributive spending. *See* PX-326. As stated before, this article is just an example. There is a large body of political science research that finds localities have their vote diluted because they are malapportioned. This implies that if the enumerated populations used for redistricting are smaller than their actual populations, then this reduction in voting power is very likely to lead to less distributive spending.

Table 8: Effect on Relative Representation in Select Counties and Cities

	2% Undercount		5.8% Undercount		Survey Experiment
	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+ Hispanics	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+ Hispanics	Foreign-born+ Hispanics
Phoenix, AZ	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.9%	-0.8%	-0.7%
Los Angeles County, CA	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.6%
Monterey County, CA	-0.4%	-0.4%	-1%	-0.9%	-0.1%
San Francisco, CA	0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	-0.2%
San Jose, CA	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-1.1%
Miami, FL	-0.9%	-1.1%	-2.1%	-2.9%	-2.6%
Chicago, IL	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-0.9%	-0.9%
Prince Georges County, MD	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.4%
New York, NY	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.8%	-1.1%	-1.6%
Columbus, OH	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.8%
Philadelphia, PA	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.7%	-1%
Pittsburgh, PA	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0%	0%
Central Falls, RI	-0.9%	-1.3%	-2.3%	-3.5%	-2.9%
Providence, RI	-0.6%	-0.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%	-1.9%
Cameron County, TX	-0.6%	-1.1%	-1.3%	-2.8%	-2.5%
El Paso County, TX	-0.5%	-1%	-0.9%	-2.4%	-2.1%
Hidalgo County, TX	-0.7%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-3%	-2.7%
Seattle, WA	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0%	-0.2%

58. Table 8 shows the relative change in each area's population using three undercount scenarios. First, I examine a 2% undercount scenario. Second, I examine a 5.8% undercount assumption. For each of these scenarios, I examine undercounts among people in non-citizen households and among non-citizens households + Hispanics. Finally, I examine a scenario based on the results of the survey I discussed in depth above.

59. Under nearly every scenario, each of the cities and counties would face declines in their share of their respective state populations due to an undercount from the citizenship question. Once again, some of the largest effects would be in Miami, FL, New York, NY, Central Falls, RI, Providence RI, and the three Texas counties. Each of these areas would have a reduction in their 'relative populations' (i.e., share of the state population) of several percentage points based on the survey experiment.

V. Aggregate Effects on Share of Population in Different Types of Counties

60. I examined the macro effects of an undercount due to the addition of a citizenship question on the distribution of the enumerated population across urban and rural areas. For simplicity, I use the survey estimates on foreign-born people and Hispanics. But the results are broadly similar for other undercount scenarios.[14] The best available definition of urban and rural areas is based on a classification system developed by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).[15] This classification system is often used to study the associations between the urbanization level of residence and health and to monitor the health of urban and rural residents. NCHS has developed a six-level urban-rural classification scheme for U.S. counties and county-equivalent entities. The most urban category consists of "central" counties of large metropolitan areas and the most rural category consists of nonmetropolitan "noncore" counties. Figure 3 shows a map of the NCHS classification scheme.

[14] For confidentiality reasons, it is not possible to match the ACS micro-data to smaller cities and counties. So, for this analysis, I calculated the ratio of people in non-citizen households to individual non-citizens for each state in the 2016 ACS. I then multiplied these ratios by the estimates of the number of non-citizens in each city and county to estimate the number of people in households with a non-citizen.
[15] *See* https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/urban_rural.htm.

Figure 3: 2013 Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties

61. Figure 3 shows that an undercount due to a citizenship question would have the most substantial impact in large metropolitan counties with major cities. Based on the survey experiment, these counties would have a reduction in their enumerated population of 2.9%.[16] This group of counties would also have a reduction in their share of the national population of 1.1%. This reduction in urban areas' relative population would likely lead to dilution in their voting power and a reduction in their representation in Congress and state legislatures. At the other end of the continuum, noncore rural counties would only have a reduction in their enumerated population of .5%. Moreover, they would actually see a sizable 1.4% increase in their share of the national population. This would lead to an increase in their representation in the legislature. Thus, the undercount caused by a citizenship question on the

[16] The patterns are broadly similar in the other scenarios.

Census would lead to a redistribution of political power in America. It would reduce the representation of urban counties, and increase the voting power of rural counties.

Table 9: Effect on Distribution of Enumerated Population Across Urban and Rural Counties

County	2020 Population Projection	Percentage Change Due to Undercount	Percentage Change in Relative Population
Large central metro	103,025,259	-2.9%	-1.1%
Large fringe metro	83,761,694	-1.8%	.1%
Median metro	69,737,033	-1.5%	.3%
Small metro	30,116,705	-1%	.9%
Micropolitan	27,375,961.605	-.8%	1.1%
Noncore	18,760,860	-.5%	1.4%

VI. Conclusion

62. I have reached the following conclusions:

a. The undercount caused by the inclusion of a citizenship question on the Census is likely to have effects on the population counts of each state, and the apportionment of representatives across states for the U.S House. There is a very high probability that California will lose a congressional seat, and it is more likely than not that Texas will lose a congressional seat. There is also a substantial risk that Arizona, Florida, Illinois, and New York could lose a seat.

b. The citizenship question is also likely to have effects on the population counts of large counties and cities within each state. This will affect the distribution of voting power within states, and lead to the dilution of the voting power of New York, NY, Miami, FL, Providence, RI, and other large cities with substantial immigrant populations.

c. Overall, the citizenship question will lead to a large-scale shift in the distribution of political power in the United States. It would dilute the voting power of urban counties, and increase the voting power of rural counties.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: October 26, 2018

Washington, DC

Christopher Warshaw

Appendix

Table A1: Effect of 2% Undercount on State Population Enumerations in 2020

State	Baseline Apportionment Pop. Projection	Noncitizens	Noncitizens+ Hispanic
Alabama	4,928,974	-0.1%	-0.1%
Alaska	745,119	-0.2%	-0.3%
Arizona	7,349,498	-0.3%	-0.7%
Arkansas	3,056,993	-0.1%	-0.2%
California	40,549,557	-0.6%	-1%
Colorado	5,831,253	-0.2%	-0.5%
Connecticut	3,593,415	-0.3%	-0.5%
Delaware	991,133	-0.2%	-0.3%
Florida	22,017,594	-0.3%	-0.7%
Georgia	10,796,611	-0.2%	-0.3%
Hawaii	1,432,921	-0.3%	-0.6%
Idaho	1,830,654	-0.2%	-0.3%
Illinois	12,718,521	-0.3%	-0.5%
Indiana	6,770,793	-0.1%	-0.2%
Iowa	3,186,710	-0.1%	-0.2%
Kansas	2,931,128	-0.2%	-0.3%
Kentucky	4,514,011	-0.1%	-0.1%
Louisiana	4,694,542	-0.1%	-0.2%
Maine	1,351,512	-0.1%	-0.1%
Maryland	6,195,838	-0.3%	-0.4%
Massachusetts	6,972,768	-0.3%	-0.5%
Michigan	9,976,301	-0.1%	-0.2%
Minnesota	5,696,268	-0.2%	-0.2%
Mississippi	2,990,101	-0.1%	-0.1%
Missouri	6,191,875	-0.1%	-0.1%
Montana	1,061,584	0%	-0.1%
Nebraska	1,960,312	-0.2%	-0.3%
Nevada	3,178,894	-0.4%	-0.7%
New Hampshire	1,368,556	-0.1%	-0.2%
New Jersey	9,114,740	-0.4%	-0.7%
New Mexico	2,100,036	-0.3%	-1.1%
New York	19,907,138	-0.4%	-0.6%
North Carolina	10,638,762	-0.2%	-0.3%
North Dakota	754,368	-0.1%	-0.1%
Ohio	11,729,092	-0.1%	-0.1%
Oklahoma	3,981,432	-0.2%	-0.3%
Oregon	4,278,356	-0.2%	-0.4%
Pennsylvania	12,854,327	-0.1%	-0.3%
Rhode Island	1,060,979	-0.2%	-0.5%
South Carolina	5,224,190	-0.1%	-0.2%
South Dakota	894,019	-0.1%	-0.2%
Tennessee	6,930,386	-0.1%	-0.2%
Texas	29,654,648	-0.4%	-0.9%
Utah	3,277,814	-0.2%	-0.4%
Vermont	624,804	-0.1%	-0.1%
Virginia	8,651,354	-0.2%	-0.3%
Washington	7,799,983	-0.3%	-0.4%
West Virginia	1,781,304	0%	-0.1%
Wisconsin	5,864,100	-0.1%	-0.2%
Wyoming	567,929	-0.1%	-0.3%

American Community Survey (ACS)

When to Use 1-year, 3-year, or 5-year Estimates

Choosing which dataset involves more than simply considering the population size in your area. You must think about the balance between currency and sample size/reliability/precision. For details, research implications, and examples, see "Understanding and Using ACS Single-Year and Multiyear Estimates," in section 3 of the General Data Users Handbook.

Distinguishing features of ACS 1-year, 1-year supplemental, 3-year, and 5-year estimates

1-year estimates	1-year supplemental estimates	3-year estimates*	5-year estimates
12 months of collected data *Example:* 2017 ACS 1-year estimates *Date collected between:* January 1, 2017 and December 31, 2017	12 months of collected data *Example:* 2017 ACS 1-year supplemental estimates *Date collected between:* January 1, 2017 and December 31, 2017	36 months of collected data *Example:* 2011-2013 ACS 3-year estimates *Date collected between:* January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2013	60 months of collected data *Example:* 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates *Date collected between:* January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2017
Data for areas with populations of 65,000+	Data for areas with populations of 20,000+	Data for areas with populations of 20,000+	Data for all areas
Smallest sample size	Smallest sample size	Larger sample size than 1-year	Largest sample size
Less reliable than 3-year or 5-year	Less reliable than 5-year	More reliable than 1-year; less reliable than 5-year	Most reliable

Is this page helpful? Yes No

Most current data	Most current data	Less current than 1-year estimates; more current than 5-year	Least current
Annually released: 2005-present	Annually released: 2014-present	Annually released: 2007-2013	Annually released: 2009-present
Best used when	**Best used when**	**Best used when**	**Best used when**
Currency is more important than precision Analyzing large populations	Currency is more important than precision Analyzing smaller populations Examining smaller geographies because the standard 1-year estimates are not available	More precise than 1-year, spans fewer years than 5-year Analyzing smaller populations Examining smaller geographies because the standard 1-year estimates are not available	Precision is more important than currency Analyzing very small populations Examining tracts and other smaller geographies because 1-year estimates are not available

*ACS 3-year estimates have been discontinued. The 2005-2007, 2006-2008, 2007-2009, 2008-2010, 2009-2011, 2010-2012 and 2011-2013 ACS 3-year estimates will remain available to data users, but no new 3-year estimates will be produced. Every community in the nation will continue to receive a detailed statistical portrait of its social, economic, housing and demographic characteristics through 1-year and 5-year ACS products.

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classes across the landscape which would decrease the susceptibility of large scale mountain pine beetle outbreaks. Treatments proposed within the Browns Mountain Late Successional Reserve (LSR) are designed to accelerate the development of large trees and reduce stand densities which would reduce the risk of a stand to fire, insects and disease. No commercial treatments are proposed in Northern spotted owl (NSO) high quality habitat nor within activity centers or within high value habitat within LSR. Ladder fuel reduction treatments proposed in high value NSO habitat (approximately 920 acres) would affect the lowest canopy layer and stands would remain overstocked and above the upper management zone density.

To meet the need to improve fire management opportunities and provide for public and firefighter safety, this project proposes to treat approximately 16,800 acres of treatment to meet hazardous fuels reduction objectives.

The Twin projects also proposes to: (a) Rehab dispersed sites that are causing resource damage; (b) enhance spawning gravel, address boat ramp erosion and improve accessible trails; (c) establish a buffer between developed and dispersed campsites; (d) remove trees showing signs of future failure within developed sites; and (e) close and decommissioning system roads and decommission user-created roads.

Responsible Official

The responsible official will be Kevin Larkin, District Ranger, Bend-Fort Rock Ranger District.

Nature of Decision To Be Made

The responsible official will consider how the proposed action meets the project's purpose and need, how public comments have been considered, and what the short and long term effects and benefits are to other resource areas.

Scoping Process

This notice of intent initiates the scoping process, which guides the development of the EIS. Public comments regading this proposal are requested in order to assist in identifying issues and opportunities associated with the proposal, how to best manage resources, and to focus the analysis. Those wishing to object must meet the requirements at 36 CFR 218.

It is important that reviewers provide their comments at such times and in such manner that they are useful to the agency's preparation of the EIS. Therefore, comments should be provided prior to the close of the comment period and should clearly articulate the reviewer's concerns and contentions.

Comments received in response to this solicitation, including names and addresses of those who comment, will be part of the public record for this proposed action. Comments submitted anonymously will be accepted and considered.

Dated: May 9, 2018.

Chris French,

Associate Deputy Chief, National Forest System.

[FR Doc. 2018–12313 Filed 6–7–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411–15–P

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting Notice

AGENCY: United States Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Notice of Commission public business meeting.

DATES: Friday, June 15, 2018, 12:00 p.m. EST.

ADDRESSES: Place: National Place Building, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 11th Floor, Suite 1150, Washington, DC 20425. (Entrance on F Street NW.)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Walch: (202) 376–8371; TTY: (202) 376–8116; *publicaffairs@usccr.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This business meeting is open to the public.

There will also be a call-in line for individuals who desire to listen to the presentations: (888) 378–0320; Conference ID 7025358. The event will also live-stream at *https://www.youtube.com/user/USCCR/videos.* (Please note that streaming information is subject to change.) Persons with disabilities who need accommodation should contact Pamela Dunston at (202) 376–8105 or at *access@usccr.gov* at least seven (7) business days before the scheduled date of the meeting.

Meeting Agenda

I. Approval of Agenda
II. Business Meeting
  A. Speaker Series: "50 Years Later: Reflecting on the 1968 U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Hearings on the Civil Rights of Mexican-Americans"
  - J. Richard Avena, former director, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights' then-Field Office in San Antonio, Texas
  - Robert Brischetto, Ph.D., Founding Executive Director, Southwest Voter Research Institute
  - Candace de Leon-Zepeda, Ph.D., Chair of the Department of English, Mass Communications and Drama, Our Lady of the Lake University

  B. Discussion and Vote on Commission report: "An Examination of Excessive Force and Modern Policing Practices"
  C. Discussion and Vote on Commission Advisory Committee Chairs
  a. Carol Johnson, nominated to Chair the Arkansas Advisory Committee
  b. John Malcolm, nominated to Chair the District of Columbia Advisory Committee
  c. Nadine Smith, nominated to Chair the Florida Advisory Committee
  d. Melanie Vigil, nominated to Chair the Wyoming Advisory Committee
  D. Presentation by Minnesota Advisory Committee Chair Velma Korbel, on the recently released report, "Civil Rights and Policing Practices in Minnesota."
  E. Presentation by New York Advisory Committee Chair Alexandra Korry, on the recently released report, "The Civil Rights Implications of 'Broken Windows' Policing in NYC and General NYPD Accountability to the Public"
  F. Management and Operations
  - Staff Director's Report

III. Adjourn Meeting

Dated: June 5, 2018.

Brian Walch,

Director, Communications and Public Engagement.

[FR Doc. 2018–12428 Filed 6–6–18; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 6335–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census Bureau

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; 2020 Census

AGENCY: U.S. Census Bureau, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: To ensure consideration, written comments must be submitted on or before August 7, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Jennifer Jessup, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer,

Department of Commerce, Room 6616, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230 (or via the internet at *PRAcomments@doc.gov*). You may also submit comments, identified by Docket number USBC–2018–0005, to the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal: *http://www.regulations.gov*. All comments received are part of the public record. No comments will be posted to *http://www.regulations.gov* for public viewing until after the comment period has closed. Comments will generally be posted without change. All Personally Identifiable Information (for example, name and address) voluntarily submitted by the commenter may be publicly accessible. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information. You may submit attachments to electronic comments in Microsoft Word, Excel, WordPerfect, or Adobe PDF file formats only.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument(s) and instructions should be directed to Robin A. Pennington, Rm. 2H465, U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census Management Division, Washington, DC 20233 or by email to *Robin.A.Pennington@census.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

Article 1, Section 2 of the United States Constitution mandates that the U.S. House of Representatives be reapportioned every ten years after conducting a national census of all residents. In addition to the reapportionment of the U.S. Congress, Census data are used to draw legislative district boundaries. Census data also are used to determine funding allocations for the distribution of an estimated $675 billion of federal funds each year.

The goal of the 2020 Census is to count everyone once, only once, and in the right place. From the 2020 Census data, the Census Bureau will produce the basic population totals by state for congressional apportionment, as mandated by the U.S. Constitution and Title 13, U.S. Code. Title 13 also provides for the confidentiality of responses. Anyone who handles census data swears an oath for life to keep those data confidential. Under Title 13, it is against the law to disclose confidential information or any information that could identify an individual respondent. The information the Census Bureau collects cannot be used for any reason except to produce statistics, and violations of Title 13 are punishable by fines and up to five years in prison.

This clearance request covers the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, federally affiliated persons overseas, and the Island Areas of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the United States Virgin Islands. The methods of data collection for the Federally Affiliated Count Overseas and the Island Areas Censuses are different from the data collections described throughout this document and will be described separately in sections specific to those operations.

In compliance with Public Law 94–171, the Census Bureau will tabulate for each state the total population counts by race and Hispanic origin. The Census Bureau will tabulate these counts for the total population and for the population of 18 years of age and over. The Census Bureau intends to work with the National Conference of State Legislatures and other stakeholders to solicit feedback as to how the states would prefer to receive tabulations of citizenship data. If stakeholders such as the National Conference of State Legislatures elect to receive tabulations of citizenship data, the Census Bureau will make require a design change to include citizenship as part of the Public Law 94–171 Redistricting Data File. That new design plan would then be published in the **Federal Register** after the 2020 Census final design is completed in the summer of 2019. For the prototype and for the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will provide these tabulations for a variety of standard census geographic areas including state, county, place, tract, and tabulation block. If states provide their congressional, legislative, and voting districts through the Redistricting Data Program, the Census Bureau will also provide the tabulations for these areas. The Census Bureau also will tabulate housing unit counts by occupancy status (occupied or vacant) and provide total population counts for group quarters by group quarters type for a select set of geography, including tabulation blocks. Tallies by congressional, legislative, and voting districts will be available for the 50 states; equivalent tallies will be available for the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Tallies for state, county, and place will be available for the Island Areas.

The Census Bureau plans to conduct the most automated, modern, and dynamic decennial census in history. The 2020 Census includes design changes in four key areas:

(1) New methodologies to conduct the Address Canvassing operation.

(2) Innovative ways of optimizing self-response.

(3) The use of administrative records and third-party data to reduce the Nonresponse Followup (NRFU) operation workload.

(4) The use of technology to reduce the manual effort and improve the productivity of field operations, while decreasing the amount of physical space required to perform the field operations.

To the extent that these innovations influence the collection of data from respondents in the 2020 Census, these innovations will be described below.

(1) Reengineering Address Canvassing

A complete and accurate address list is the cornerstone of a successful census. In order to conduct the decennial census and enumerate in the census all people at a location, the Census Bureau needs the address and physical location of each place where someone is, or could be, living. In other words, all living quarters need to be identified. The Census Bureau maintains an address list and spatial data for the United States and Puerto Rico in its Master Address File (MAF)/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System database. This database was created using the address files from the 1990 Census and has been subsequently and regularly updated using:

- Information collected from decennial census operation updates, including address and spatial updates.
- The Delivery Sequence File of addresses from the United States Postal Service (USPS).
- Input from tribal, state, and local governments and third parties, including address and boundary updates.
- Information collected in other Census Bureau programs, such as the American Community Survey.

Type of Enumeration Areas

Prior to the census, it is necessary to delineate all geographic areas included in the 2020 Census into Type of Enumeration Areas (TEAs). These TEAs describe what methodology will be used for census material delivery and household enumeration in order to use the most cost-effective enumeration approach for achieving maximum accuracy and completeness. For the United States and Puerto Rico, TEAs are delineated at the block level based on the address and spatial data in the MAF/TIGER database.

The MAF/TIGER does not contain data for the Island Areas, so a separate TEA is designated for these areas. The

TEAs designated for the 2020 Census are:

- TEA 1 = Self-Response.
- TEA 2 = Update Enumerate.
- TEA 3 = Island Areas.
- TEA 4 = Remote Alaska.
- TEA 5 = Military.
- TEA 6 = Update Leave.

The most common enumeration method by percentage of households is self-response (TEA 1), where materials will be delivered to each address through the mail, and enumeration data is expected to be returned or submitted by a respondent. After the initial self-response phase, nonresponding households will be enumerated in the NRFU operation. Puerto Rico is designated as entirely Update Leave. These TEAs, programs, and operations will be described throughout this notice.

Address Canvassing

Address Canvassing is the process of validating and updating addresses in the MAF and spatial data in TIGER before the census in order to create the initial list of addresses to be enumerated in the census. All housing units, group quarters, and transitory locations need to be identified and located correctly on the map as recorded in TIGER. Group quarters are living quarters where people who are typically unrelated have group living arrangements and frequently are receiving some type of service. College/university student housing and nursing/skilled-nursing facilities are examples of group quarters. Transitory locations include recreational vehicle parks, campgrounds, racetracks, circuses, carnivals, marinas, hotels, and motels. People residing at transitory locations during the census are recorded as living in housing units located at transitory locations. Address Canvassing will not occur in Island Areas.

For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau is using In-Office Address Canvassing for the first time, in addition to In-Field Address Canvassing. This innovation involves the use of electronic sources for much of the validation and updating of MAF/TIGER. Since 2015, the Census Bureau has used analysis of satellite imagery to identify areas of the United States and Puerto Rico where changes in living quarters have occurred. In-Office Address Canvassing is the process of using empirical geographic evidence (*e.g.*, imagery and comparison of the Census Bureau's address list to partner-provided lists) to assess the current address list. This process detects and identifies change using high-quality imagery, administrative data, and third-party sources to review and update the address last.

However, the Census Bureau will still need to conduct In-Field Address Canvassing in order to update the address and spatial data for an estimated 30 percent of housing units in TEA 1. The Census Bureau will make a final determination on which areas will be canvassed using In-Field Address Canvassing by March 2019. Some In-Office Address Canvassing activities will continue improving the address list until March 2020. In-Field Address Canvassing is the only stage of Address Canvassing that involves collecting information from the general public. The associated response burden is detailed later in this notice.

(2) Optimizing Self-Response

The goal of this innovation area is to communicate the importance of the 2020 Census to the entire population of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, in order to generate the largest possible self-response. Self-response reduces the need to conduct in-person follow-up operations to complete the enumeration. To that end, the Census Bureau will motivate people to respond, as well as make it easy for people to respond, from any location at any time.

Internet Self-Response

One major means of making it easier for people to respond is by providing an internet questionnaire and using mailings, questionnaire delivery, advertising, and publicity to tell the public about this option. Internet response represents a substantial innovation for the enterprise. The internet was not a response option in the 2010 Census. The internet response option has been included in multiple tests leading up to the 2020 Census: The 2014 Census Test; all three census tests performed in 2015; the 2016 Census Test; the 2017 Census Test; and the 2018 End-to-End Census Test.

Based on results from these tests, response rates from prior censuses, and data from the American Community Survey and other surveys, the Census Bureau estimates that 45 percent of U.S. households in areas that receive mailouts of materials from the Census Bureau will respond via the internet before the initial NRFU workload is created. At the same time, the Census Bureau recognizes the need for alternate response modes to allow respondents to complete their 2020 Census questionnaire, including paper questionnaires as used in the past. Details about the contact strategy for mailed materials in TEA 1 will be discussed below. The Census Questionnaire Assistance operation, also described below, will provide the third mode of self-response. Overall, the Census Bureau estimates that 60.5 percent of households that receive mailouts or hand delivery of materials from the Census Bureau will self-respond in one of these three modes (*i.e.*, internet, paper, telephone) prior to the beginning of NRFU activities.

(3) Utilizing Administrative Records and Third-Party Data

For the 2020 Census, "administrative records" and "third-party data" are terms used to describe micro data records contained in files collected and maintained by Federal, state, and local government agencies ("administrative records") and commercial entities ("third-party data") for administering programs and providing services. For many decades, the Census Bureau has successfully and securely used administrative records and third-party data for statistical purposes. For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau intends to use administrative records from both internal sources, such as data from prior decennial censuses and the American Community Survey, and from a range of other Federal agencies, including the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the Social Security Administration, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Indian Health Service, the Selective Service, and the U.S. Postal Service. The Census Bureau is also working to acquire state government administrative records from enrollment in Federal block grant programs, such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children. Finally, the Census Bureau is also utilizing commercial third-party data from organizations such as CoreLogic and the Veterans Service Group of Illinois.

Throughout the decade, the Census Bureau continuously conducted analyses and assessments to verify that the proposed uses of administrative records and third-party data sources in the 2020 Census were appropriate in each instance. Based on this research, testing, and analyses, the Census Bureau announced its plans in November 2015 to utilize administrative records and third-party data in the 2020 Census. The 2020 Census Operational Plan calls for employing this information for the following purposes:

1. Consistent with previous decennial censuses, the Census Bureau will utilize administrative records from federal and

state government agencies and third-party data to refine contact strategies and build and update the residential address list.

2. Also consistent with previous decennial censuses, the Census Bureau will utilize federal and state administrative records to edit or impute invalid, inconsistent, or missing responses.

3. The new use of administrative records for the 2020 Census is to use data exclusively from federal administrative records to improve the accuracy and efficiency of NRFU operations by:

a. Removing vacant housing units and nonresidential addresses from the NRFU workload.

b. enumerating households that do not self-respond and whom we were unable to contact after six mailings and one in-person field visit.

For each of the purposes listed in items 2, 3a and 3b, the Census Bureau uses or plans to use administrative data only when it can confirm empirically across multiple sources that the data are consistent, of high quality, and can be accurately applied to the addresses and households in question. The Census Bureau plans to enumerate households utilizing administrative records only from Federal government agencies, such as the Internal Revenue Service. Each of the nonresponding addresses will be evalu. 'ed under a strict set of Census Bureau rules throughout the process to ensure completeness and accuracy.

Based on the research and tests conducted, the Census Bureau estimates that under the current operational plan Federal administrative records will be used to enumerate up to 6.5 million households of the projected total of approximately 60 million addresses that are expected to be the NRFU workload for the 2020 Census. These 6.5 million households represent less than five percent of the approximately 145 million addresses in the Census master address file. Where the Census Bureau does not have confidence in the data, such as when the data are inconsistent or missing in the Federal administrative records, the household will remain in the NRFU workload.

(4) Reengineering Field Operations

The final innovation area, "Reengineering Field Operations," has a goal of using technology to manage the 2020 Census fieldwork efficiently and effectively, and as a result, reduce the staffing, infrastructure, and brick and mortar footprint for the 2020 Census. These changes to census field operations will not be apparent to respondents to any of the data collection operations.

The 2020 Census Operations

The set of 35 operations that constitute all processes that will occur in the course of the 2020 Census is described in the 2020 Census Operational Plan. In addition to the public-facing data collection operations, there are operations in the categories of support, Information Technology, infrastructure, data publication, and testing and evaluation. The sections below outline data collection operations in the 2020 Census along with some operations that directly support these data collection operations by producing materials for the 2020 Census.

Some data collection operations that are included in the 2020 Census Operational Plan are not described in this notice. These were or will be described in separate notices because of timing, type of work, or other considerations: Local Update of Census Addresses (Federal Register Notices: 81 FR 42686; 81 FR 78109), Redistricting Data Program (Federal Register Notices: 80 FR 40993; 80 FR 62015), Integrated Partnership and Communications (Federal Register Notice: 82 FR 38875), Evaluations and Experiments, and Count Question Resolution. In addition, all Coverage Measurement field operations, which result in an independent estimate of the coverage of the census, will be handled through separate Federal Register Notices.

Final plans for each of these operations could receive minor updates or other changes as a result of lessons learned during the 2018 End-to-End Census Test, further systems testing, or other input received from stakeholders after the date of this posting. Consistent with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 procedures, shortly after the 60-day comment period for this Notice ends, a 30-day **Federal Register Notice** of a pending information collection will provide the latest information on plans for every data collection operation in the 2020 Census and provide an additional opportunity for the public to comment.

The Content and Forms Design and the Language Services operations for the 2020 Census are essential to data collection because they involve the development and translation of materials used with respondents. These two operations are described below to set the stage for the discussion of the remaining 2020 Census data collection operations.

(A) Content and Forms Design

The Census Bureau submitted the subjects planned for the 2020 Census to Congress on March 28, 2017, and the questions planned for the 2020 Census on March 29, 2018. The proposed questions for the 2020 Census questionnaire include age, citizenship, Hispanic origin, race, relationship, sex, and tenure.

(B) Language Services

Individuals of Limited English Proficiency require language assistance in order to complete their census questionnaires. The Census Bureau has identified the largest Limited English Proficiency populations in the United States using American Community Survey data and has established a program for providing non-English materials for the decennial census. Internet Self-Response and Census Questionnaire Assistance will be available in 12 non-English languages. Paper questionnaires, mailing materials, field data collection instruments, and field data collection materials will be available in English and Spanish. There will be additional support materials in 59 non-English languages.

(C) Address Canvassing

The purpose of address canvassing is (1) to deliver a complete and accurate address list and spatial database for enumeration and tabulation, and (2) to determine the type and address characteristics for each living quarter. Address canvassing consists of two major components: In-Office Address Canvassing and In-Field Address Canvassing. Only the latter component involves collection of information from residents at their living quarters.

For the 2010 Census, the Address Canvassing field staff, referred to as listers, traversed almost every block in the nation to compare what they observed on the ground with the contents of the Census Bureau's address list. Listers verified or corrected addresses that were on the list, added new addresses to the list, and deleted addresses that no longer existed. Listers also collected map spot locations (*i.e.*, Global Positioning System coordinates) for each structure and added new streets.

The Census Bureau has determined that for the 2020 Census there will be a full Address Canvassing that will consist of In-Office Address Canvassing complemented with In-Field Address Canvassing. In-Office Address Canvassing is the process of using empirical geographic evidence (*e.g.*, imagery, comparison of the Census

Bureau's address list to partner-provided lists) to assess the current address list and make changes where necessary. This component detects and captures areas of change from high quality administrative records and third-party data. Advancements in technology have enabled continual address and spatial updates to occur throughout the decade as part of the In-Office Address Canvassing effort.

Areas not resolved in the office become the universe of geographic areas worked during In-Field Address Canvassing. In the In-Field Address Canvassing, an extract of addresses from the MAF is created, and this address list is verified and updated, as needed. Listers will knock on doors at every structure in the assignment in an attempt to locate living quarters and classify each living quarter as a housing unit, group quarter, or transitory location. If someone answers, the lister will provide a Confidentiality Notice and ask about the address in order to verify or update the information, as appropriate. The listers will then ask if there are any additional living quarters in the structure or on the property. If there are additional living quarters, the listers will collect/update that information, as appropriate. In addition, there will be a check on the quality of the address listing work on approximately 20 percent of the housing unit workload.

(D) Forms Printing and Distribution

The Forms Printing and Distribution operation involves the printing and distribution of the following paper forms:

- Internet invitation letters.
- Reminder cards and letters.
- Questionnaire mailing packages.
- Materials for other special operations, as required.

Every address record will be identified by an ID, which will be printed on questionnaires and letters and used for tracking for responses. Paper questionnaires and responses from field operations will be linked to the ID in data capture. Internet and telephone respondents will be requested but not required to provide the ID. When an ID is not provided, these will be considered Non-ID responses. The Non-ID operation is discussed below.

(E) Internet Self-Response

The Internet Self-Response operation performs the following functions:

- Maximize online response to the 2020 Census through contact strategies and improved access for respondents.
- Collect response data through the internet to reduce paper and the NRFU universe.

Contact Strategies for Mailing Materials

"Contact strategies for mailing materials" refers to all attempts by the Census Bureau to make direct contact with individual households by mail. Types of contact strategies include invitation letters, postcards, and questionnaires mailed to households.

A primary objective of the 2020 Census is for a majority of self-respondents to complete their census questionnaire online. To that end, the Census Bureau will use an approach called "Internet First," in which the first mailing includes an invitation to respond to the census online.

In areas with low internet coverage or connectivity or other characteristics that may make it less likely that respondents will complete the census questionnaire online, the Census Bureau will employ an "internet Choice" contact strategy. In this approach, the first mailing includes both an invitation to complete the census online and a paper questionnaire. The Census Bureau anticipates about 20 percent of the households in TEA 1 will receive the internet Choice treatment. While all nonresponding households in the internet First areas will eventually receive a paper questionnaire—in the fourth mailing—households in internet Choice areas will receive a paper questionnaire in the first mailing, and again in the fourth mailing if they have not yet responded. Both mailing strategies have the objective of maximizing self-response to the 2020 Census, thereby minimizing NRFU.

The contact strategies for mailing materials in TEA 1 are outlined in table form:

Mailing materials treatment	Mailing 1	Mailing 2	Mailing 3*	Mailing 4*	Mailing 5*
Internet First	Letter with internet invitation	Reminder letter	Reminder post-card.	Questionnaire with letter with internet option.	"It's Not Too Late" post-card.
Internet Choice	Questionnaire with letter with internet option.	Reminder letter	Reminder post-card.	Questionnaire with letter with internet option.	"It's Not Too Late" post-card.

*Targeted only to nonrespondents.

Internet Self-Response Instrument

The internet self-response instrument and all related support systems will be designed to handle the volume of responses that are expected to be received by internet in the 2020 Census. It is imperative that the application and systems service the scale of the operation in order to ensure that users do not experience delays while completing the survey or unavailability of the application. In addition, the internet application and other associated systems will be developed to adhere to the highest standards of data security in order to ensure that all respondent data are secure and confidential.

(F) Census Questionnaire Assistance

The Census Questionnaire Assistance operation has three primary functions:

- Answer respondent questions about specific items on the census questionnaire or other frequently asked questions about the census.
- Provide an option for respondents to complete a census interview over the telephone.
- Provide outbound calling in support of NRFU Reinterview and Coverage Improvement (discussed in the NRFU section below).

Respondents using the internet instrument will have the ability to contact Census Questionnaire Assistance by telephone when web-based self-service help tools cannot answer their questions. Each of the 13 supported languages, including English, will have its own toll-free number for callers. Respondents calling the English and Spanish language lines are presented with a self-service Interactive Voice Response system, offering an assortment of automated responses to Frequently Asked Questions information. At any time, respondents may opt to transfer to a customer service representative, who is prepared to further assist and enumerate them. All callers who need assistance in other languages will be connected directly to an appropriately-skilled Customer Service Representative fluent in the language, based on the toll-free number called.

(G) Update Leave

The Update Leave operation is designed to occur in areas where the majority of housing units either do not have mail delivered to the physical location of the housing unit or the mail delivery information for the housing unit cannot be verified. Update Leave can occur in geographic areas that:

- Do not have city-style addresses.
- Do not receive mail through city-style addresses.
- Receive mail at post office boxes.
- Have been affected by major disasters.

These areas will not be included in the In-Field Address Canvassing but will be worked within the In-Office Address Canvassing. The purpose of the Update Leave operation is to update the address and feature data for the area assigned and to leave an internet Choice questionnaire package at every housing unit identified to allow the household to self-respond. Enumerators do not attempt to enumerate the household in person when they leave the questionnaire.

Occupants can respond online, using the ID printed on the questionnaire, or they can fill out and mail back the paper questionnaire. If they have questions or wish to respond on the telephone, they can call Census Questionnaire Assistance, using the contact information provided in the package.

The Update Leave operation includes mailing a reminder letter and a reminder postcard to addresses that are capable of receiving mail within the areas designated for Update Leave. These mailed materials include the ID for the given address and the website address for the household to use in order to respond online. As in TEA 1, any households that do not self-respond will be contacted during the NRFU operation.

Finally, the Update Leave operation performs a check on the quality of the address listing work (quality control (QC)) on approximately 5 percent of the production workload.

(H) Update Enumerate

The Update Enumerate operation is designated to occur in areas where the initial visit requires enumerating at the living quarters while updating the address list. The majority of the operation will occur in remote geographic areas that have unique challenges associated with accessibility. Update Enumerate can occur in the following geographic areas:

- Remote Alaska.
- Areas that were a part of the 2010 Census Remote Update Enumerate operation, such as northern parts of Maine and southeast Alaska.
- Select American Indian areas that request to be enumerated in person during the initial visit.

Note that the areas included in the 2010 Census Remote Update Enumerate operation might be delineated into TEA 1 or TEA 6 for the 2020 Census, based on changes in address type or mailability.

In the Update Enumerate operation, field staff update the address and feature data and enumerate respondents in person. The address and feature data are updated on paper address registers and paper maps. The enumeration is collected on paper questionnaires. Field staff conducting Update Enumerate follow a specific contact strategy for the remote locations and conduct any needed follow-up. The Update Enumerate operation performs a check on the quality of the address work (listing QC) on approximately 10 percent of the listing workload and a check on the quality of the enumeration data through a telephone reinterview on approximately 5 percent of the enumeration workload.

All completed questionnaires, address registers, and maps are delivered or shipped back to the area census office and then sent to a processing center for data capture, keying, and digitizing.

(I) Paper Data Capture

The Paper Data Capture operation captures and converts data from 2020 Census paper questionnaires. Core workloads for the Paper Data Capture operation include self-response questionnaires mailed back by respondents and Group Quarters Individual Census Reports. The Census Bureau's in-house Integrated Computer Assisted Data Entry system is used to capture paper responses from questionnaires. Each write-in and checkbox data field is data-captured, and Optical Character Recognition and Optical Mark Recognition are performed. If Key From Image is needed for forms that cannot be processed through Optical Character Recognition or Optical Mark Recognition, staff are presented the image of the page and are able to clarify, correct, or add to what was captured. The Census Bureau maintains the data, images of the forms, and the paper forms themselves until confirmation that the data have been correctly captured, at which point the paper forms are sent to destruction while the data and images are retained. The Census Bureau maintains the images for archiving purposes until such time as the National Archiving and Records Administration takes possession of the images for permanent archiving.

(J) Non-ID Processing

For the 2020 Census, respondents will be encouraged, but not required, to use the Census Bureau's preassigned ID for the living quarters. Within the internet instrument, and, consequently, within Census Questionnaire Assistance, it will be possible for respondents to submit the census response without the preassigned ID. Non-ID Processing is the effort to associate census responses that lack a Census ID with records included on the Census Bureau's 2020 Census address frame. This processing can occur through automated or clerical procedures. With the internet Self-Response instrument collecting the response and address data, it will be possible to perform automated processing to determine whether the address was already included on the address frame and extracted from the MAF. For those Non-ID responses not matched during automated processing, a clerical operation will make a further attempt to match the address to the 2020 Census address frame and validate nonmatching addresses. Some of the clerical work may require contacting the respondent to help determine a match or to verify the existence and location of the address; this is known as Non-ID Processing Phone Followup. Any nonmatching address whose existence and location cannot be verified by the clerical Non-ID operation will become a Field Verification assignment, handled as a component of the NRFU operation. Notably, Field Verification is only an address verification effort and does not include collection of the census questionnaire data.

(K) Nonresponse Followup

The 2020 Census NRFU operation will be different from the NRFU operation conducted in the 2010 Census. The Census Bureau will implement a NRFU operational design that utilizes a combination of the following:

- Administrative records and third-party data usage to reduce the workload.
- Reengineering of staffing and management of field operations.
- A Best-Time-to-Contact model to increase the likelihood of making contact attempts when an enumerator will find people at home.
- Automation to facilitate data collection.

The NRFU workload is comprised of addresses from a number of sources, including:

- Nonresponding addresses in the self-response and Update Leave TEAs.

- Blank mail returns or mail returns otherwise deemed to be too incomplete.
- Addresses considered to represent recently completed housing identified from the spring 2020 USPS Delivery Sequence File and other special efforts undertaken to identify new housing around the time of the census known as New Construction and Housing Unit Count Review; addresses upheld in the Local Update of Census Addresses appeals process; potentially other addresses determined to require follow-up after the initial enumeration universe is established.
- Addresses with a vacant status reported from internet Self-Response.
- Field Verification cases.
- Coverage Improvement cases (described below).
- Response Re-collect cases (described below).

After giving the population in the United States and Puerto Rico an opportunity to self-respond to the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will use the most cost-effective strategy for contacting and counting people to ensure an accurate count. Once the households that did not respond through internet, telephone, or paper are known, administrative records will be used to identify vacant addresses and addresses that do not exist in order to reduce the workload of addresses that NRFU enumerators will visit. Undeliverable-as-Addressed information from the USPS will provide the primary administrative records source for the identification of vacant addresses and addresses that do not exist.

During the NRFU operation, enumerators will visit each housing unit designated for follow-up, determine the occupancy status of the unit on April 1, 2020, and complete an interview using an automated application on a smartphone. Various techniques will be used during NRFU to make the data collection as efficient as possible. The number of allowed attempts to contact is controlled within the automated instrument, and best-time-to-contact modeling is used in the creation of the daily assignments. Every case in the NRFU workload will have a maximum of six unique contact days and 12 proxy attempts. After a third attempt to contact a household does not yield a respondent, a case will become proxy-eligible. A proxy is a neighbor, landlord, real estate agent, or other knowledgeable person who can provide information about the unit and the people who live there. An enumerator should attempt three proxies after each noninterview for a proxy-eligible case. Addresses will also be removed from the workload throughout the course of the NRFU operation as self-responses are received.

Administrative Records

If the initial in-person contact attempt is unsuccessful, the Census Bureau will use administrative records as the household response data when it: (1) Believes that the address is occupied, and (2) has high-quality administrative records. These include records such as from the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration, and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, as well as prior censuses and the American Community Survey.

Addresses found to be "administrative records vacant" or "administrative records nonexistent" will be removed from the NRFU workload and will immediately be mailed a final postcard that encourages occupants to self-respond to the 2020 Census. Addresses that are determined to be "administrative records occupied" and for which enumeration is incomplete after one in-person visit attempt will be mailed a final postcard encouraging self-response after seven days.

NRFU Reinterview program

The NRFU Reinterview program will check the quality of the work done by enumerators in NRFU. A sample of approximately 5 percent of NRFU interviews will be selected for verification through NRFU Reinterview. All cases that are sampled for the program and have a valid phone number will initially be subject to a reinterview attempt by a Census Questionnaire Assistance customer service representative to verify that an enumerator conducted the interview and followed procedures. NRFU Reinterview cases that cannot be completed via telephone will be sent to the field for personal visit reinterviews. The customer service representative or enumerator working a NRFU Reinterview case always attempts to contact the respondent from the original interview, which may be a household member, neighbor, or some other proxy. If the original respondent confirms that he/she was contacted and an enumerator conducted the original interview, the customer service representative or enumerator collects roster names and ends the interview. If the respondent was not contacted or does not know if an enumerator conducted the original interview, the customer service representative or enumerator conducts a full interview with the respondent.

Manager Visit

During the early weeks of NRFU, enumerators will conduct interviews with multiunit structure managers to determine the occupancy status of nonresponding units within the multiunit structure. This Manager Visit allows enumerators to identify several units as vacant or delete without having to attempt each unit individually. Enumerators have a maximum of two unique contact days to complete the Manager Visit cases. The Manager Visit Reinterview program will check the quality of work done by enumerators during the Manager Visit and will target enumerators with high numbers of vacant and delete unit statuses. During this Manager Visit Reinterview check, the enumerator will ask to speak to the manager from the original Manager Visit interview. If the respondent confirms that he/she was contacted and an enumerator conducted the original interview, the Manager Visit Reinterview enumerator asks about a subset of the list checked during the Manager Visit. If the respondent was not contacted or does not know if an enumerator conducted the original interview, the enumerator conducts a full interview and review the entire list of nonresponding units within the multiunit structure.

Field Verification

The NRFU universe also includes cases from Non-ID Processing that were not able to be matched to the address frame. As discussed in the Non-ID section, these are Field Verification cases, where the enumerators attempt to locate the address in question and collect its Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates. A sample of the Field Verification cases is selected for verification through Field Verification Quality Control. Since Field Verification cases only require an enumerator to determine the existence of an address and will not require an interview with a respondent, this Field Verification Quality Control program will consist of an independent check of the production enumerator's work in the field. The Field Verification Quality Control enumerator will conduct the same procedures as the Field Verification enumerator. Field Verification cases, along with their quality control component, have a maximum of one field contact day.

Coverage Improvement

The Coverage Improvement operation improves the enumeration count by resolving categories of erroneous enumerations (people counted in the

wrong place or counted more than once) and omissions (people who were missed) identified through collected enumeration data. The Coverage Improvement operation will attempt to resolve these issues identified from both self-response and NRFU questionnaires. The issues identified for the Coverage Improvement operation will be: Where a household enumeration shows a difference between the answer for the number of people within the household and the number of people enumerated, and answers to coverage questions in the initial enumeration that reflect potential coverage errors. Both of these types of cases could result in either erroneous enumerations or omissions. Automation and the internet self-response option will use various edit checks when these inconsistencies arise, which should reduce the prevalence of these types of respondent errors compared to the 2010 Census, which was completed almost entirely on paper questionnaires. All cases that are selected for Coverage Improvement with a valid phone number will be subject to an interview attempt by a Census Questionnaire Assistance customer service representative.

Response re-collect cases are generated as part of the quality assurance efforts for self-response and will be worked within NRFU.

(L) Group Quarters

The 2020 Census Group Quarters operation will enumerate people living or staying in group quarters and provide an opportunity for people experiencing homelessness and receiving service at a service-based location, such as a soup kitchen, to be counted in the census.

The 2020 Census Group Quarters operation consists of the following components:

- In-Office Group Quarters Advance Contact.
- Group Quarters Enumeration.
- Service-Based Enumeration.
- Military Enumeration.
- Maritime Vessel (Shipboard) Enumeration.

The In-Office Group Quarters Advance Contact is an in-office activity conducted in the area census offices in which the group quarters name, address, contact name, and phone number from the address list that results from Address Canvassing will be verified. Preferred dates, times, methods of enumeration, and expected population on Census Day will be collected as well. Special instructions or concerns related to privacy, confidentiality, and security will also be addressed.

The Group Quarters enumeration will cover all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. This enumeration at group quarters occurs in approximately the same timeframe as the household enumeration operations. An additional late group quarters enumeration phase allows for the stakeholder identification and enumeration of group quarters that may have been missed during the earlier timeframe. The primary method of conducting in-person enumeration of people residing in group quarters will be by using the Individual Census Questionnaire as the paper data collection instrument. In-person interviewing is planned for all group quarter types that are part of the field enumeration workload.

Group Quarters Enumeration—eResponse Data Transfer

eResponse uses electronic data transfer from group quarter administrators to the Census Bureau. Client-level data from systems maintained by group quarter administrators can be transferred to a standardized Census Bureau system that will accept electronically submitted data in a standardized template. These data will be accepted in lieu of use of the Individual Census Questionnaire if data are deemed to be of sufficiently high quality and completeness.

Service-Based Enumeration

The Service-Based Enumeration is specifically designed to approach people using service facilities because they may be missed during the traditional enumeration of housing units and group quarters. These service locations and outdoor locations include the following:

- Shelters: Shelters with sleeping facilities for people experiencing homelessness; shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or experiencing homelessness.
- Soup kitchens.
- Regularly-scheduled mobile food vans: Stops where regularly scheduled mobile food vans distribute meals.
- Targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations.

For the 2020 Census, Service-Based Enumeration will be conducted over the three-day period that ends on April 1, 2020, Census Day. Service providers for shelters, soup kitchens, and regularly-scheduled mobile food vans will be given the flexibility for their facility to be enumerated on any one of the three days. Targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations will be enumerated April 1, 2020.

Domestic Violence Shelters

Domestic Violence Shelters are facilities for those seeking safety from domestic violence. As in previous censuses, the enumeration of individuals at Domestic Violence Shelters will be handled by personnel specially trained to protect the safety and security of respondents being enumerated at these locations.

Military Enumeration

Military Enumeration involves enumeration of people living in group quarters (or barracks) on domestic military installations or military vessels. Military installations are fenced, secured areas used for military purposes. An important feature of the military enumeration operation is that it includes both group quarters and housing units. Privatized housing on military installations will be enumerated as part of the housing unit data collection operations rather than through Military Enumeration. A military vessel is defined as a United States Navy or United States Coast Guard vessel assigned to a home port in the United States. In order to support the military's security requirements, military Group Quarters Enumeration will occur by means of electronic data transfer from the Defense Manpower Data Center to the Census Bureau.

(M) Enumeration at Transitory Locations

The 2020 Census Enumeration at Transitory Locations operation enumerates those individuals in occupied units at transitory locations who do not have a usual home elsewhere. This operation will:

- Use automation, where possible, to facilitate data collection and streamline operations such as advance contact. However, data collection will be done using paper.
- Use reengineered staffing and management of the field operation.
- Use in-person enumeration as the primary mode of data collection.

(N) Federally Affiliated Count Overseas

The Federally Affiliated Count Overseas operation obtains counts by home state of United States military and federal civilian employees who are stationed or assigned overseas and their dependents living with them. For the 2020 Census, overseas is defined as anywhere outside the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas: American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the United States Virgin Islands. Counts are submitted from Federal agencies and the

Department of Defense (Defense Manpower Data Command) through a Census Bureau secure server and are used to allocate the federally affiliated population living overseas to their home state for the purposes of apportioning seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. If military and federal civilian employees of the U.S. government are deployed overseas while stationed or assigned within the U.S., they are counted at their U.S. residence where they live or sleep most of the time using administrative data provided by Federal agencies and the Department of Defense.

(O) Island Areas Censuses

The Census Bureau will conduct the 2020 Island Areas Censuses through partnerships with local government agencies in American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the United States Virgin Islands. The Census Bureau will provide the materials and guidance to the local government agencies that are then responsible for recruiting and hiring local staff to conduct the data collection phase through in-person enumeration.

The Island Areas Censuses questionnaire leverages the American Community Survey questionnaire with minor wording changes. These changes include accommodating time reference differences and incorporating the final 2020 Census questions while taking into account the Island Areas local governments' concerns, where possible. All data collection activities will rely on the use of paper questionnaires, paper maps, and paper address registers to record the physical addresses of housing units and group quarters. The MAF does not include addresses for the Island Areas, so the address registers become the address list for the Island Areas Censuses. Once the addresses have been listed, enumerators will visit every living quarter to conduct interviews with household members and follow up as necessary. The Census Offices conduct two quality control operations: (1) Reinterview for a sample of questionnaires, and (2) independent address check. The Census Offices also conduct a clerical review of all completed questionnaires for completeness and data consistency.

After the Island Areas Censuses collects the detailed demographic and housing data, the data will be processed through the Decennial Response Processing System. Data products will include counts of the population and housing units, data profiles, subject tables, ranking tables, and supplemental tables.

II. Method of Collection

Data collection operations result in respondent burden from: (1) Contacts during the address frame-building process, and (2) contacts during enumeration for the 2020 Census.

The frame-building operation in the field that can result in respondent burden is In-Field Address Canvassing. In-Field Address Canvassing is the process of having listers visit specific geographic areas to identify every place where people could live or stay and compare what they see on the ground with the existing census address list and either verify or correct the address and location information. Listers will knock on doors at every structure in the assignment in an attempt to locate living quarters. The Census Bureau expects that listers will make contact with residents (*i.e.*, someone is at home) approximately 25 percent of the time, based on previous address list development field operations.

The second component of respondent burden is the census enumeration operations. This consists of multiple operations that in combination serve the purpose of reaching all residents for the purposes of the enumeration in the census. All attempts by the Census Bureau to make direct contact in TEAs 1 and 6 with individual households by mail for enumeration are referred to as "contact strategies for mailing materials." Types of contact strategies for mailing materials include invitation letters, postcards, and questionnaires mailed to households.

The "Internet First" approach was developed to encourage respondents to use the internet. Currently, this model includes the mailing of a letter inviting respondents to complete the questionnaire online, two follow-up reminders and, if necessary, a mailed paper questionnaire followed by a final reminder (or two reminders to certain Administrative Records cases). All correspondence will contain a telephone number that respondents may use to complete the questionnaire over the telephone.

The "Internet Choice" contact strategy will be used for the estimated 20 percent of households that have low internet coverage or connectivity or other characteristics that may make it less likely the respondents will complete the census questionnaire online. This strategy includes both an invitation to complete the census online and a paper questionnaire as part of the first mailing.

For those housing unit addresses in TEAs 1 and 6 for which no self-response is received, the NRFU operation will be used to collect the household data. NRFU will use an automated instrument during data collection. Additional follow-up activities to improve and check quality will be included within the Census Questionnaire Assistance call center and NRFU workloads. All cases that are sampled for NRFU reinterview with a valid phone number will initially be subject to a reinterview attempt by a Census Questionnaire Assistance customer service representative. NRFU reinterview cases that cannot be completed via telephone will be sent to the field for personal visit reinterviews.

The NRFU reinterview program will check the quality of the work done by enumerators in NRFU. The NRFU reinterview program involves conducting an independent reinterview for selected cases to verify that an enumerator conducted the interview and followed procedures, as described above. During the early weeks of NRFU, enumerators will conduct interviews with multiunit structure managers to determine the occupancy status of nonresponding units within the multiunit structure, as described above. The NRFU universe also includes cases from Non-ID Processing that were not able to be matched to the address frame. As discussed above, these are Field Verification cases, where the enumerators attempt to locate the address in question and collect its GPS coordinates.

The Coverage Improvement operation resolves categories of erroneous enumerations (people counted in the wrong place or counted more than once) and omissions (people who were missed) identified through collected enumeration data. The Coverage Improvement operation will attempt to resolve these issues from both self-response and NRFU questionnaires.

In summary, a census address list is the basis for the census enumeration. Some of the work to create the address list will occur in In-Field Address Canvassing, which will incur respondent burden. Using a post-Address Canvassing extract of the MAF, census materials will be provided to or for all living quarters according the TEA designated for the area and the operation designated for the living quarters type. Self-response modes for housing units include internet, paper questionnaires, and telephone. Response modes for group quarters include paper questionnaires and electronic file transfers. Special operations will be implemented to collect data at identified transitory units and service-based locations. The various follow-up, QC, and coverage

improvement operations will also incur respondent burden. In addition, the Island Areas Censuses and Federally Affiliated Count Overseas operations enumerate the populations covered by those definitions, through the processes described above.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0607–XXXX

Form Number(s):
D–LF1
D–LF1(E/S)
D–Q
D–Q(E/S)
D–Q–UL
D–Q–UL(E/S)
D–Q–TL
D–Q–TL(S)
D–CQ–TL
D–CQ–TL(S)
D–Q–FA
D–Q–UE
D–CQ–UE
D–Q–TLUE
D–CQ–TLUE
D–Q–UERA
D–CQ–UERA
D–Q–TLRA
D–CQ–TLRA
D–Q–GERA
D–Q–MV
D–Q–PR(E/S)
D–Q–GEPR(S)
D–Q–ULPR(E/S)
D–Q–TLPR(S)
D–CQ–TLPR(S)
D–Q–AS
D–Q–MI
D–Q–G
D–Q–VI
D–Q–VI(S)
D–CQ–AS
D–CQ–MI
D–CQ–G
D–CQ–VI
D–CQ–VI(S)
D–Q–GE–AS
D–Q–GE–MI
D–Q–GE–G
D–Q–GE–VI
D–Q–GE–VI(S)

Type of Review: Regular submission.

Affected Public: Households/Individuals.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 178,202,534.

Estimated Time per Response: 8.77 minutes.

2020 Census

Operation or category	Estimated number of respondents	Estimated time per response (minutes)	Total burden hours
Address Canvassing	12,210,150	5	1,017,513
Address Canvassing Listing QC	2,442,030	5	203,503
Geographic Areas Focused on Self-Response (this includes Mailout and Update Leave):			
Internet/Telephone/Paper	80,700,000	10	13,450,000
Update Leave	11,900,000	5	991,667
Update Leave QC	1,190,000	5	99,167
Nonresponse Followup	52,700,000	10	8,783,333
Nonresponse Followup Reinterview	2,760,000	5	230,000
Re-collect	250,000	10	41,667
Field Verification	400,000	2	13,333
Coverage Improvement	3,200,000	7	376,471
Non-ID Processing Phone Followup	750,000	5	62,500
Self-Response Areas Subtotal	148,060,000	.....	24,048,138
Geographic Area Focused on Update Enumerate:			
Update Enumerate Production	506,000	12	101,200
Update Enumerate Listing QC	50,600	5	4,217
Update Enumerate Reinterview	25,300	10	4,217
Update Enumerate Subtotal	581,900	.....	109,634
Group Quarters (GQ):			
GQ Advance Contact (facility)	297,000	10	49,500
GQ Enumeration—eResponse (facility)	14,300	20	4,767
GQ Enumeration—person contact	8,000,000	5	666,667
Group Quarters QC	8,500	5	708
Group Quarters Subtotal	8,319,800	.....	721,842
Enumeration at Transitory Locations—Advance Contact	50,000	10	8,333
Enumeration at Transitory Locations—Units	600,000	10	100,000
Island Areas Censuses—Housing Units	138,281	40	92,187
Island Areas Censuses—Group Quarters	10,291	30	5,146
Federally Affiliated Count Overseas	82	5	7
Totals	178,202,534	8.77	26,306,103

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 26,306,103 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: $0 (This is not the cost of respondents' time, but the indirect costs respondents may incur for such things as purchases of specialized software or hardware needed to report, or expenditures for accounting or records maintenance services required specifically by the collection.)

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: Title 13 U.S.C. Section 141.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden

(including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Sheleen Dumas,

Departmental Lead PRA Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–12365 Filed 6–7–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–07–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

[Docket Number 180402335–8335–01]

Annual Business Survey

AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of determination.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau) has determined that it is conducting the Annual Business Survey (ABS) of domestic nonfarm employer businesses in 2018. We have determined that data to be collected in this survey are needed to aid the efficient performance of essential governmental functions and have significant application to the needs of the public and industry. The ABS will provide the only comprehensive federal data on owner demographics and business characteristics, including financing research and development (for microbusinesses), and innovation. The data derived from this survey are not publicly available from nongovernmental or other governmental sources.

ADDRESSES: The Census Bureau will make the reporting instructions available to the organizations included in the survey. Additional copies are available upon written request to the Director, 4600 Silver Hill Road, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233–0101.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nick Orsini, Assistant Director for Economic Programs, U.S. Census Bureau, 5H160, Washington, DC 20233, Telephone: 301–763–2558; Email: *Nick.Orsini@census.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In an effort to improve the measurement of business dynamics in the United States, the Census Bureau, with support from the National Science Foundation (NSF), plans to conduct the Annual Business Survey (ABS). The ABS is a new survey designed to combine Census Bureau firm-level survey collections to reduce respondent burden and simultaneously increase data quality and operational efficiencies. The ABS replaces the following collections: The five-year Survey of Business Owners (SBO) (Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number 0607–0943) for employer businesses; the Annual Survey of Entrepreneurs (ASE) (OMB control number 0607–0986); and the Business Research and Development and Innovation for Microbusinesses (BRDI–M) form, a component of the Business Research and Development and Innovation Survey, BRDI–S (OMB control number 0607–0912). The ABS also replaces the innovation questions, formerly asked in the BRDI–S.

ABS estimates will include the number of employer firms and their sales/receipts, annual payroll, and employment by gender, ethnicity, race, and veteran status as well as research and development and innovation and various other relevant topics. The ABS will be conducted jointly by the Census Bureau and the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics within the NSF. It is planned for five reference years (2017–2021). Title 13, United States Code (U.S.C.), Sections 8(b), 131, and 182, Title 42, U.S.C, Sections 1861–1875 (National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended), and Section 505 of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 1862p) authorize this collection. Sections 224 and 225 of Title 13, U.S.C., require responses from sampled firms.

The ABS covers all domestic nonfarm employer businesses filing Internal Revenue Service tax forms as individual proprietorships, partnerships, or any type of corporation, and with receipts of $1,000 or more. The ABS will sample approximately 850,000 employer businesses for the benchmark survey year 2017, with data collection taking place in 2018. Annually for survey years 2018 to 2021, the survey sample will be reduced to approximately 300,000 employer businesses to reduce the burden on the respondents. The Census Bureau will use administrative data to estimate the owner demographics such that each firm is placed into one of nine frames for sampling: American Indian, Asian, Black or African American, Hispanic, Non-Hispanic White Men, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Some Other Race, Publicly Owned Businesses, and Women Owned Businesses. The sample would be stratified by state, industry, and frame. The Census Bureau will select companies with certainty based on volume of sales, payroll, number of paid employees or industry classification. All certainty cases are sure to be selected and represent only themselves.

The ABS will provide continuing and timely national statistical data for the period between economic censuses. The data collected will be within the general scope and nature of those inquiries covered in the economic census. The next economic census is being conducted currently for the reference year 2017. Government program officials, industry organization leaders, economic and social analysts, business entrepreneurs, and domestic and foreign researcher in academia, business, and government will use statistics from the new ABS. More details on expected uses of the statistics from the new ABS are found in the Notice of Consideration for the ABS published in the **Federal Register** on October 24, 2017 (82 FR 49175).

Public Comments

The Census Bureau published a Notice of Consideration for the ABS in the **Federal Register** on October 24, 2017 (82 FR 49175). We received one comment. The commenter suggested that the Census Bureau take the following actions:

(1) Determine the cost and benefits of the survey and consider whether the benefits outweigh the costs;

(2) If the benefits outweigh the cost, consider how to minimize the cost imposed on the businesses participating in the survey;

(3) If, after conducting the cost-benefit analysis and examining the means for minimizing the cost imposed on survey participants, the Census Bureau nevertheless wishes to proceed with the survey, publish a revised notice that includes a cost-benefit analysis and an explanation of steps taken to minimize the costs on businesses forced to participate in the survey; and

(4) Eliminate the survey discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, race, and age.

Census Bureau Response to the Public Comment

The Census Bureau agrees that costs and benefits should be analyzed and weighed, and has already carried out

United States
Census 2000

Start Here

Please use a black or blue pen.

1 **How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2000?**

Number of people

INCLUDE in this number:

- foster children, roomers, or housemates
- people staying here on April 1, 2000 who have no other permanent place to stay
- people living here most of the time while working, even if they have another place to live

DO NOT INCLUDE in this number:

- college students living away while attending college
- people in a correctional facility, nursing home, or mental hospital on April 1, 2000
- Armed Forces personnel living somewhere else
- people who live or stay at another place most of the time

2 **Please turn the page and print the names of all the people living or staying here on April 1, 2000.**

If you need help completing this form, call 1-800-471-8424 between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., 7 days a week. The telephone call is free.

TDD – Telephone display device for the hearing impaired. Call 1-800-532-6330 between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., 7 days a week. The telephone call is free.

¿NECESITA AYUDA? Si usted necesita ayuda para completar este cuestionario llame al 1-800-471-8842 entre las 8:00 a.m. y las 5:00 p.m., 7 días a la semana. La llamada telefónica es gratis.

The Census Bureau estimates that, for the average household, this form will take about 28 minutes to complete, including the time for reviewing the instructions and answers. Comments about the estimate should be directed to the Associate Director for Finance and Administration, Attn: Paperwork Reduction Project 0607-0856, Room 3184, Federal Building 3, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Respondents are not required to respond to any information collection unless it displays a valid approval number from the Office of Management and Budget.

OMB No. 0607-0856: Approval Expires 12/31/2003

D-2

000002

List of Persons

Please be sure you answered question 1 on the front page before continuing.

Please print the names of all the people who you indicated in question 1 were living or staying here on April 1, 2000.

Example — Last Name

JOHNSON

First Name MI

ROBIN J

Start with the person, or one of the people living here who owns, is buying, or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If there is no such person, start with any adult living or staying here.

Person 1 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 2 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 3 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 4 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 5 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 6 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 7 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 8 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 9 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 10 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 11 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 12 — Last Name

First Name MI

Next, answer questions about Person 1.

A. JIC1	B. JIC2	C. JIC3	D. JIC4

Person 1

Your answers are important. Every person in the Census counts.

What is this person's name? *Print the name of Person 1 from page 2.*

Last Name

First Name MI

What is this person's telephone number? *We may contact this person if we don't understand an answer.*

Area Code + Number

What is this person's sex? *Mark X ONE box.*

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?

Age on April 1, 2000

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? *Mark X the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.*

- ☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.*

What is this person's race? *Mark X one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.*

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race.*
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

What is this person's marital status?

- ☐ Now married
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Never married

a. At any time since February 1, 2000, has this person attended regular school or college? *Include only nursery school or preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.*

- ☐ No, has not attended since February 1 → *Skip to 9*
- ☐ Yes, public school, public college
- ☐ Yes, private school, private college

Person 1 (continued)

9b. What grade or level was this person attending? *Mark [X] ONE box.*

- [ ] Nursery school, preschool
- [ ] Kindergarten
- [ ] Grade 1 to grade 4
- [ ] Grade 5 to grade 8
- [ ] Grade 9 to grade 12
- [ ] College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)
- [ ] Graduate or professional school *(for example: medical, dental, or law school)*

10. What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED? *Mark [X] ONE box. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received.*

- [ ] No schooling completed
- [ ] Nursery school to 4th grade
- [ ] 5th grade or 6th grade
- [ ] 7th grade or 8th grade
- [ ] 9th grade
- [ ] 10th grade
- [ ] 11th grade
- [ ] 12th grade, **NO DIPLOMA**
- [ ] **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE** — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent *(for example: GED)*
- [ ] Some college credit, but less than 1 year
- [ ] 1 or more years of college, no degree
- [ ] Associate degree *(for example: AA, AS)*
- [ ] Bachelor's degree *(for example: BA, AB, BS)*
- [ ] Master's degree *(for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)*
- [ ] Professional degree *(for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)*
- [ ] Doctorate degree *(for example: PhD, EdD)*

11. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?

(For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukrainian, and so on.)

12a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No → *Skip to 12*

b. What is this language?

(For example: Korean, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

- [ ] Very well
- [ ] Well
- [ ] Not well
- [ ] Not at all

13. Where was this person born?

- [ ] In the United States — *Print name of state.*
- [ ] Outside the United States — *Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.*

14. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

- [ ] Yes, born in the United States → *Skip to 15a*
- [ ] Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
- [ ] Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
- [ ] Yes, a U.S. citizen by naturalization
- [ ] No, not a citizen of the United States

15. When did this person come to live in the United States? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Year

16a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1995)?

- [ ] Person is under 5 years old → *Skip to 33*
- [ ] Yes, this house → *Skip to 16*
- [ ] No, outside the United States — *Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., below; then skip to 16.*
- [ ] No, different house in the United States

Person 1 (continued)

16 **b. Where did this person live 5 years ago?**

Name of city, town, or post office

Did this person live inside the limits of the city or town?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, outside the city/town limits

Name of county

Name of state

ZIP Code

15 **Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions:**

	Yes	No
a. Blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment?	☐	☐
b. A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying?	☐	☐

17 **Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities:**

	Yes	No
a. Learning, remembering, or concentrating?	☐	☐
b. Dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home?	☐	☐
c. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office?	☐	☐
d. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Working at a job or business?	☐	☐

18 **Was this person under 15 years of age on April 1, 2000?**

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 33*
- ☐ No

19 **a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 20a*

b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchild(ren) under the age of 18 who live(s) in this house or apartment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 20a*

c. How long has this grandparent been responsible for the(se) grandchild(ren)? *If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.*

- ☐ Less than 6 months
- ☐ 6 to 11 months
- ☐ 1 or 2 years
- ☐ 3 or 4 years
- ☐ 5 years or more

20 **a. Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, military Reserves, or National Guard?** *Active duty does not include training for the Reserves or National Guard, but DOES include activation, for example, for the Persian Gulf War.*

- ☐ Yes, now on active duty
- ☐ Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
- ☐ No, training for Reserves or National Guard only → *Skip to 21*
- ☐ No, never served in the military → *Skip to 21*

b. When did this person serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces? *Mark (X) a box for EACH period in which this person served.*

- ☐ April 1995 or later
- ☐ August 1990 to March 1995 (including Persian Gulf War)
- ☐ September 1980 to July 1990
- ☐ May 1975 to August 1980
- ☐ Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
- ☐ February 1955 to July 1964
- ☐ Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
- ☐ World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
- ☐ Some other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

- ☐ Less than 2 years
- ☐ 2 years or more

Person 1 (continued)

21 **LAST WEEK, did this person do ANY work for either pay or profit?** *Mark [X] the "Yes" box even if the person worked only 1 hour, or helped without pay in a family business or farm for 15 hours or more, or was on active duty in the Armed Forces.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 25a*

22 **At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?** *If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.*

a. Address (Number and street name)

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, outside the city/town limits

d. Name of county

e. Name of U.S. state or foreign country

f. ZIP Code

23 **a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** *If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark [X] the box of the one used for most of the distance.*

- ☐ Car, truck, or van
- ☐ Bus or trolley bus
- ☐ Streetcar or trolley car
- ☐ Subway or elevated
- ☐ Railroad
- ☐ Ferryboat
- ☐ Taxicab
- ☐ Motorcycle
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ Walked
- ☐ Worked at home → *Skip to 27*
- ☐ Other method

→ **If "Car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.**

23 **b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Drove alone
- ☐ 2 people
- ☐ 3 people
- ☐ 4 people
- ☐ 5 or 6 people
- ☐ 7 or more people

24 **a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes

→ **Answer questions 25–26 for persons who did not work for pay or profit last week. Others skip to 27.**

25 **a. LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?**

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 25c*
- ☐ No

b. LAST WEEK, was this person TEMPORARILY absent from a job or business?

- ☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. → *Skip to 26*
- ☐ No → *Skip to 25d*

c. Has this person been informed that he or she will be recalled to work within the next 6 months OR been given a date to return to work?

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 25e*
- ☐ No

d. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 26*

e. LAST WEEK, could this person have started a job if offered one, or returned to work if recalled?

- ☐ Yes, could have gone to work
- ☐ No, because of own temporary illness
- ☐ No, because of all other reasons *(in school, etc.)*

26 **When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1995 to 2000
- ☐ 1994 or earlier, or never worked → *Skip to 31*

Person 1 (continued)

29 Industry or Employer — *Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give the information for his/her last job or business since 1995.*

a. **For whom did this person work?** *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark X this box →* ☐ *and print the branch of the Armed Forces.*

Name of company, business, or other employer

b. **What kind of business or industry was this?** *Describe the activity at location where employed. (For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto repair shop, bank)*

c. **Is this mainly** — *Mark X ONE box.*

- ☐ Manufacturing?
- ☐ Wholesale trade?
- ☐ Retail trade?
- ☐ Other *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)?*

30 Occupation

a. **What kind of work was this person doing?** *(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, auto mechanic, accountant)*

b. **What were this person's most important activities or duties?** *(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, repairing automobiles, reconciling financial records)*

31 Was this person — *Mark X ONE box.*

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE-FOR-PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- ☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee *(city, county, etc.)*
- ☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

32 a. **LAST YEAR, 1999, did this person work at a job or business at any time?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 37*

b. **How many weeks did this person work in 1999?** *Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.*

Weeks

c. **During the weeks WORKED in 1999, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK?**

Usual hours worked each WEEK

33 INCOME IN 1999 — *Mark X the "Yes" box for each income source received during 1999 and enter the total amount received during 1999 to a maximum of $999,999. Mark X the "No" box if the income source was not received. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark X the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.*

For income received jointly, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark X the "No" box for the other person. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

a. **Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs** — *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

b. **Self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships** — *Report NET income after business expenses.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00 ☐ Loss

☐ No

Person 1 (continued)

31 **c. Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts** — *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00 ☐ Loss

☐ No

d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

e. Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

f. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — *Do NOT include Social Security.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — *Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or sale of a home.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

32 **What was this person's total income in 1999?** *Add entries in questions 31a—31h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark (X) the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.*

Annual amount — *Dollars*

☐ None OR $, .00 ☐ Loss

→ **Now, please answer questions 33—53 about your household.**

33 **Is this house, apartment, or mobile home —**

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

34 **Which best describes this building?** *Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.*

☐ A mobile home
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Boat, RV, van, etc.

35 **About when was this building first built?**

☐ 1999 or 2000
☐ 1995 to 1998
☐ 1990 to 1994
☐ 1980 to 1989
☐ 1970 to 1979
☐ 1960 to 1969
☐ 1950 to 1959
☐ 1940 to 1949
☐ 1939 or earlier

36 **When did this person move into this house, apartment, or mobile home?**

☐ 1999 or 2000
☐ 1995 to 1998
☐ 1990 to 1994
☐ 1980 to 1989
☐ 1970 to 1979
☐ 1969 or earlier

37 **How many rooms do you have in this house, apartment, or mobile home?** *Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.*

☐ 1 room
☐ 2 rooms
☐ 3 rooms
☐ 4 rooms
☐ 5 rooms
☐ 6 rooms
☐ 7 rooms
☐ 8 rooms
☐ 9 or more rooms

Person 1 (continued)

9 How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house, apartment, or mobile home were on the market for sale or rent?

- ☐ No bedroom
- ☐ 1 bedroom
- ☐ 2 bedrooms
- ☐ 3 bedrooms
- ☐ 4 bedrooms
- ☐ 5 or more bedrooms

10 Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house, apartment, or mobile home; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?

- ☐ Yes, have all three facilities
- ☐ No

11 Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities in this house, apartment, or mobile home; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or stove, and 3) a refrigerator?

- ☐ Yes, have all three facilities
- ☐ No

12 Is there telephone service available in this house, apartment, or mobile home from which you can both make and receive calls?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

13 Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house, apartment, or mobile home?

- ☐ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ☐ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ☐ Electricity
- ☐ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ☐ Coal or coke
- ☐ Wood
- ☐ Solar energy
- ☐ Other fuel
- ☐ No fuel used

14 How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ☐ None
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 6 or more

15 Answer ONLY if this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE OR MOBILE HOME — All others skip to 45.

a. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

b. How many acres is this house or mobile home on?

- ☐ Less than 1 acre → *Skip to 45*
- ☐ 1 to 9.9 acres
- ☐ 10 or more acres

c. In 1999, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

- ☐ None
- ☐ $1 to $999
- ☐ $1,000 to $2,499
- ☐ $2,500 to $4,999
- ☐ $5,000 to $9,999
- ☐ $10,000 or more

16 What are the annual costs of utilities and fuels for this house, apartment, or mobile home? *If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the annual cost.*

a. Electricity

Annual cost — *Dollars*

$, .00

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ☐ No charge or electricity not used

b. Gas

Annual cost — *Dollars*

$, .00

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ☐ No charge or gas not used

c. Water and sewer

Annual cost — *Dollars*

$, .00

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ☐ No charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.

Annual cost — *Dollars*

$, .00

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ☐ No charge or these fuels not used

Person 1 (continued)

46 **Answer ONLY if you PAY RENT for this house, apartment, or mobile home — All others skip to 47.**

a. What is the monthly rent?

Monthly amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

47 **Answer questions 47a—53 if you or someone in this household owns or is buying this house, apartment, or mobile home; otherwise, skip to questions for Person 2.**

a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No → *Skip to 48a*

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? *Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.*

Monthly amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

OR

- ☐ No regular payment required → *Skip to 48a*

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in mortgage payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in mortgage payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

48 **a. Do you have a second mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?** *Mark [X] all boxes that apply.*

- ☐ Yes, a second mortgage
- ☐ Yes, a home equity loan
- ☐ No → *Skip to 49*

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans on THIS property?

Monthly amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

OR

- ☐ No regular payment required

49 **What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

Yearly amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

OR

- ☐ None

50 **What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

OR

- ☐ None

51 **What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot, apartment, or mobile home and lot would sell for if it were for sale?**

- ☐ Less than $10,000
- ☐ $10,000 to $14,999
- ☐ $15,000 to $19,999
- ☐ $20,000 to $24,999
- ☐ $25,000 to $29,999
- ☐ $30,000 to $34,999
- ☐ $35,000 to $39,999
- ☐ $40,000 to $49,999
- ☐ $50,000 to $59,999
- ☐ $60,000 to $69,999
- ☐ $70,000 to $79,999
- ☐ $80,000 to $89,999
- ☐ $90,000 to $99,999
- ☐ $100,000 to $124,999
- ☐ $125,000 to $149,999
- ☐ $150,000 to $174,999
- ☐ $175,000 to $199,999
- ☐ $200,000 to $249,999
- ☐ $250,000 to $299,999
- ☐ $300,000 to $399,999
- ☐ $400,000 to $499,999
- ☐ $500,000 to $749,999
- ☐ $750,000 to $999,999
- ☐ $1,000,000 or more

52 **Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —**

What is the monthly condominium fee?

Monthly amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

53 **Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —**

a. Do you have an installment loan or contract on THIS mobile home?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

b. What was the total cost for installment loan payments, personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on THIS mobile home and its site last year? *Exclude real estate taxes.*

Yearly amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

→ **Are there more people living here? If yes, continue with Person 2.**

Person 2

Census information helps your community get financial assistance for roads, hospitals, schools and more.

What is this person's name? *Print the name of Person 2 from page 2.*

Last Name

First Name MI

How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Husband/wife
- ☐ Natural-born son/daughter
- ☐ Adopted son/daughter
- ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother/sister
- ☐ Father/mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- ☐ Roomer, boarder
- ☐ Housemate, roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Foster child
- ☐ Other nonrelative

What is this person's sex? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?

Age on April 1, 2000

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? *Mark ☒ the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.*

- ☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.*

What is this person's race? *Mark ☒ one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.*

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race.*
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

What is this person's marital status?

- ☐ Now married
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Never married

Person 7 (continued)

8a. At any time since February 1, 2000, has this person attended regular school or college? *Include only nursery school or preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.*

- ☐ No, has not attended since February 1 → *Skip to 9*
- ☐ Yes, public school, public college
- ☐ Yes, private school, private college

b. What grade or level was this person attending? *Mark [X] ONE box.*

- ☐ Nursery school, preschool
- ☐ Kindergarten
- ☐ Grade 1 to grade 4
- ☐ Grade 5 to grade 8
- ☐ Grade 9 to grade 12
- ☐ College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)
- ☐ Graduate or professional school *(for example: medical, dental, or law school)*

9. What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED? *Mark [X] ONE box. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received.*

- ☐ No schooling completed
- ☐ Nursery school to 4th grade
- ☐ 5th grade or 6th grade
- ☐ 7th grade or 8th grade
- ☐ 9th grade
- ☐ 10th grade
- ☐ 11th grade
- ☐ 12th grade, **NO DIPLOMA**
- ☐ **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE** — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent *(for example: GED)*
- ☐ Some college credit, but less than 1 year
- ☐ 1 or more years of college, no degree
- ☐ Associate degree *(for example: AA, AS)*
- ☐ Bachelor's degree *(for example: BA, AB, BS)*
- ☐ Master's degree *(for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)*
- ☐ Professional degree *(for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)*
- ☐ Doctorate degree *(for example: PhD, EdD)*

10. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?

(For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukrainian, and so on.)

11a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 12*

b. What is this language?

(For example: Korean, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

- ☐ Very well
- ☐ Well
- ☐ Not well
- ☐ Not at all

12. Where was this person born?

- ☐ In the United States — *Print name of state.*
- ☐ Outside the United States — *Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.*

13. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

- ☐ Yes, born in the United States → *Skip to 15a*
- ☐ Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
- ☐ Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
- ☐ Yes, a U.S. citizen by naturalization
- ☐ No, not a citizen of the United States

14. When did this person come to live in the United States? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Year

15a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1995)?

- ☐ Person is under 5 years old → *Skip to 33*
- ☐ Yes, this house → *Skip to 16*
- ☐ No, outside the United States — *Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., below; then skip to 16.*
- ☐ No, different house in the United States

Person 2 (continued)

15 **b. Where did this person live 5 years ago?**

Name of city, town, or post office

Did this person live inside the limits of the city or town?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, outside the city/town limits

Name of county

Name of state

ZIP Code

16 **Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions:**

	Yes	No
a. Blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment?	☐	☐
b. A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying?	☐	☐

17 **Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities:**

	Yes	No
a. Learning, remembering, or concentrating?	☐	☐
b. Dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home?	☐	☐
c. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office?	☐	☐
d. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Working at a job or business?	☐	☐

18 **Was this person under 15 years of age on April 1, 2000?**

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 33*
- ☐ No

19 **a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 20a*

b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchild(ren) under the age of 18 who live(s) in this house or apartment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 20a*

c. How long has this grandparent been responsible for the(se) grandchild(ren)? *If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.*

- ☐ Less than 6 months
- ☐ 6 to 11 months
- ☐ 1 or 2 years
- ☐ 3 or 4 years
- ☐ 5 years or more

20 **a. Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, military Reserves, or National Guard?** *Active duty does not include training for the Reserves or National Guard, but DOES include activation, for example, for the Persian Gulf War.*

- ☐ Yes, now on active duty
- ☐ Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
- ☐ No, training for Reserves or National Guard only → *Skip to 21*
- ☐ No, never served in the military → *Skip to 21*

b. When did this person serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces? *Mark* ☒ *a box for EACH period in which this person served.*

- ☐ April 1995 or later
- ☐ August 1990 to March 1995 (including Persian Gulf War)
- ☐ September 1980 to July 1990
- ☐ May 1975 to August 1980
- ☐ Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
- ☐ February 1955 to July 1964
- ☐ Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
- ☐ World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
- ☐ Some other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

- ☐ Less than 2 years
- ☐ 2 years or more

Person 2 (continued)

22 **LAST WEEK, did this person do ANY work for either pay or profit?** *Mark [X] the "Yes" box even if the person worked only 1 hour, or helped without pay in a family business or farm for 15 hours or more, or was on active duty in the Armed Forces.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 25a*

23a **At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?** *If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.*

a. Address (Number and street name)

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, outside the city/town limits

d. Name of county

e. Name of U.S. state or foreign country

f. ZIP Code

24a **How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** *If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark [X] the box of the one used for most of the distance.*

- ☐ Car, truck, or van
- ☐ Bus or trolley bus
- ☐ Streetcar or trolley car
- ☐ Subway or elevated
- ☐ Railroad
- ☐ Ferryboat
- ☐ Taxicab
- ☐ Motorcycle
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ Walked
- ☐ Worked at home → *Skip to 27*
- ☐ Other method

→ **If "Car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.**

23b **b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Drove alone
- ☐ 2 people
- ☐ 3 people
- ☐ 4 people
- ☐ 5 or 6 people
- ☐ 7 or more people

24a **a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes

→ **Answer questions 25–28 for persons who did not work for pay or profit last week. Others skip to 27.**

25a **a. LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?**

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 25c*
- ☐ No

b. LAST WEEK, was this person TEMPORARILY absent from a job or business?

- ☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc, → *Skip to 26*
- ☐ No → *Skip to 25d*

c. Has this person been informed that he or she will be recalled to work within the next 6 months OR been given a date to return to work?

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 25e*
- ☐ No

d. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 26*

e. LAST WEEK, could this person have started a job if offered one, or returned to work if recalled?

- ☐ Yes, could have gone to work
- ☐ No, because of own temporary illness
- ☐ No, because of all other reasons *(in school, etc.)*

26 **When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1995 to 2000
- ☐ 1994 or earlier, or never worked → *Skip to 31*

Person 2 (continued)

Industry or Employer — *Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give the information for his/her last job or business since 1995.*

a. For whom did this person work? *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark ☒ this box →* ☐ *and print the branch of the Armed Forces.*

Name of company, business, or other employer

b. What kind of business or industry was this? *Describe the activity at location where employed. (For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto repair shop, bank)*

c. Is this mainly — *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Manufacturing?
- ☐ Wholesale trade?
- ☐ Retail trade?
- ☐ Other *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*?

Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing? *(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, auto mechanic, accountant)*

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties? *(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, repairing automobiles, reconciling financial records)*

Was this person — *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE-FOR-PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- ☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee *(city, county, etc.)*
- ☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

a. LAST YEAR, 1999, did this person work at a job or business at any time?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 31*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1999? *Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.*

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1999, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK?

Usual hours worked each WEEK

INCOME IN 1999 — *Mark ☒ the "Yes" box for each income source received during 1999 and enter the total amount received during 1999 to a maximum of $999,999. Mark ☒ the "No" box if the income source was not received. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark ☒ the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.*

For income received jointly, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark ☒ the "No" box for the other person. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*

- ☐ Yes — Annual amount — *Dollars*

  $, .00
- ☐ No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships — *Report NET income after business expenses.*

- ☐ Yes — Annual amount — *Dollars*

  $, .00 ☐ Loss
- ☐ No

Person 2 (continued)

c. Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$ . .00 ☐ Loss

☐ No

d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$ . .00

☐ No

e. Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$ . .00

☐ No

f. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$ . .00

☐ No

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — *Do NOT include Social Security.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$ . .00

☐ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — *Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or sale of a home.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$ . .00

☐ No

32 What was this person's total income in 1999? *Add entries in questions 31a—31h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark (X) the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.*

Annual amount — *Dollars*

☐ None OR $ . .00 ☐ Loss

33 Are there more people living here? If yes, continue with Person 3.

What is this person's name? *Print the name of Person 3 from page 2.*

Last Name

First Name MI

How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark (X) ONE box.*

- ☐ Husband/wife
- ☐ Natural-born son/daughter
- ☐ Adopted son/daughter
- ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother/sister
- ☐ Father/mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- ☐ Roomer, boarder
- ☐ Housemate, roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Foster child
- ☐ Other nonrelative

What is this person's sex? *Mark (X) ONE box.*

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?

Age on April 1, 2000

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

Person 3 (continued)

NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5 **Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?** *Mark* ☒ *the "No" box if* ***not*** *Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.*

- ☐ **No**, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.*

6 **What is this person's race?** *Mark* ☒ *one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.*

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race.*
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

7 **What is this person's marital status?**

- ☐ Now married
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Never married

8a. **At any time since February 1, 2000, has this person attended regular school or college?** *Include only nursery school or preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.*

- ☐ No, has not attended since February 1 → *Skip to 9*
- ☐ Yes, public school, public college
- ☐ Yes, private school, private college

8b. **What grade or level was this person attending?** *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*

- ☐ Nursery school, preschool
- ☐ Kindergarten
- ☐ Grade 1 to grade 4
- ☐ Grade 5 to grade 8
- ☐ Grade 9 to grade 12
- ☐ College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)
- ☐ Graduate or professional school *(for example: medical, dental, or law school)*

9 **What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED?** *Mark* ☒ *ONE box. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received.*

- ☐ No schooling completed
- ☐ Nursery school to 4th grade
- ☐ 5th grade or 6th grade
- ☐ 7th grade or 8th grade
- ☐ 9th grade
- ☐ 10th grade
- ☐ 11th grade
- ☐ 12th grade, **NO DIPLOMA**
- ☐ **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE** — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent *(for example: GED)*
- ☐ Some college credit, but less than 1 year
- ☐ 1 or more years of college, no degree
- ☐ Associate degree *(for example: AA, AS)*
- ☐ Bachelor's degree *(for example: BA, AB, BS)*
- ☐ Master's degree *(for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)*
- ☐ Professional degree *(for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)*
- ☐ Doctorate degree *(for example: PhD, EdD)*

10 **What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?**

(For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukrainian, and so on.)

Person 3 (continued)

11 a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 12*

b. What is this language?

(For example: Korean, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

- ☐ Very well
- ☐ Well
- ☐ Not well
- ☐ Not at all

12 Where was this person born?

- ☐ In the United States — *Print name of state.*
- ☐ Outside the United States — *Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.*

13 Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

- ☐ Yes, born in the United States → *Skip to 15a*
- ☐ Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
- ☐ Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
- ☐ Yes, a U.S. citizen by naturalization
- ☐ No, not a citizen of the United States

14 When did this person come to live in the United States? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Year

15 a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1995)?

- ☐ Person is under 5 years old → *Skip to 33*
- ☐ Yes, this house → *Skip to 16*
- ☐ No, outside the United States — *Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., below; then skip to 16.*
- ☐ No, different house in the United States

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago?

Name of city, town, or post office

Did this person live inside the limits of the city or town?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, outside the city/town limits

Name of county

Name of state

ZIP Code

16 Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions:

	Yes	No
a. Blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment?	☐	☐
b. A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying?	☐	☐

17 Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities:

	Yes	No
a. Learning, remembering, or concentrating?	☐	☐
b. Dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home?	☐	☐
c. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office?	☐	☐
d. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Working at a job or business?	☐	☐

18 Was this person under 15 years of age on April 1, 2000?

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 33*
- ☐ No

Person 3 (continued)

19a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 20a*

b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchild(ren) under the age of 18 who live(s) in this house or apartment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 20a*

c. How long has this grandparent been responsible for the(se) grandchild(ren)? *If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.*

- ☐ Less than 6 months
- ☐ 6 to 11 months
- ☐ 1 or 2 years
- ☐ 3 or 4 years
- ☐ 5 years or more

20a. Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, military Reserves, or National Guard? *Active duty does not include training for the Reserves or National Guard, but DOES include activation, for example, for the Persian Gulf War.*

- ☐ Yes, now on active duty
- ☐ Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
- ☐ No, training for Reserves or National Guard only → *Skip to 21*
- ☐ No, never served in the military → *Skip to 21*

b. When did this person serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces? *Mark ☒ a box for EACH period in which this person served.*

- ☐ April 1995 or later
- ☐ August 1990 to March 1995 (including Persian Gulf War)
- ☐ September 1980 to July 1990
- ☐ May 1975 to August 1980
- ☐ Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
- ☐ February 1955 to July 1964
- ☐ Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
- ☐ World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
- ☐ Some other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

- ☐ Less than 2 years
- ☐ 2 years or more

21. LAST WEEK, did this person do ANY work for either pay or profit? *Mark ☒ the "Yes" box even if the person worked only 1 hour, or helped without pay in a family business or farm for 15 hours or more, or was on active duty in the Armed Forces.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 25a*

22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? *If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.*

a. Address (Number and street name)

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, outside the city/town limits

d. Name of county

e. Name of U.S. state or foreign country

f. ZIP Code

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? *If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark ☒ the box of the one used for most of the distance.*

- ☐ Car, truck, or van
- ☐ Bus or trolley bus
- ☐ Streetcar or trolley car
- ☐ Subway or elevated
- ☐ Railroad
- ☐ Ferryboat
- ☐ Taxicab
- ☐ Motorcycle
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ Walked
- ☐ Worked at home → *Skip to 27*
- ☐ Other method

Person 3 (continued)

If "Car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

23b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone
- ☐ 2 people
- ☐ 3 people
- ☐ 4 people
- ☐ 5 or 6 people
- ☐ 7 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes

Answer questions 25–26 for persons who did not work for pay or profit last week. Others skip to 27.

25a. LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 25c*
- ☐ No

b. LAST WEEK, was this person TEMPORARILY absent from a job or business?

- ☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. → *Skip to 26*
- ☐ No → *Skip to 25d*

c. Has this person been informed that he or she will be recalled to work within the next 6 months OR been given a date to return to work?

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 25e*
- ☐ No

d. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 26*

e. LAST WEEK, could this person have started a job if offered one, or returned to work if recalled?

- ☐ Yes, could have gone to work
- ☐ No, because of own temporary illness
- ☐ No, because of all other reasons *(in school, etc.)*

31. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1995 to 2000
- ☐ 1994 or earlier, or never worked → *Skip to 31*

Industry or Employer — *Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give the information for his/her last job or business since 1995.*

a. For whom did this person work? *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark* ☒ *this box →* ☐ *and print the branch of the Armed Forces.*

Name of company, business, or other employer

b. What kind of business or industry was this? *Describe the activity at location where employed. (For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto repair shop, bank)*

c. Is this mainly — *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*

- ☐ Manufacturing?
- ☐ Wholesale trade?
- ☐ Retail trade?
- ☐ Other *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*?

Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing? *(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, auto mechanic, accountant)*

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties? *(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, repairing automobiles, reconciling financial records)*

Person 3 (continued)

30 **Was this person — *Mark (X) ONE box.***

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE-FOR-PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- ☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee *(city, county, etc.)*
- ☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31 **a. LAST YEAR, 1999, did this person work at a job or business at any time?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 31*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1999? *Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.*

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1999, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK?

Usual hours worked each WEEK

32 **INCOME IN 1999** — *Mark (X) the "Yes" box for each income source received during 1999 and enter the total amount received during 1999 to a maximum of $999,999. Mark (X) the "No" box if the income source was not received. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark (X) the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.*

For income received jointly, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark (X) the "No" box for the other person. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships — *Report NET income after business expenses.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00 ☐ Loss

☐ No

c. Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00 ☐ Loss

☐ No

d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

e. Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

f. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — *Do NOT include Social Security.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — *Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or sale of a home.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

33 **What was this person's total income in 1999?** *Add entries in questions 31a—31h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark (X) the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.*

Annual amount — *Dollars*

☐ None OR $, .00 ☐ Loss

34 **Are there more people living here? If yes, continue with Person 4.**

Person 4

Knowing about age, race, and sex helps your community better meet the needs of everyone.

NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5 **Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?** *Mark (X) the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.*

- ☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.*

6 **What is this person's race?** ***Mark (X) one or more races*** *to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.*

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race.*
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

1 **What is this person's name?** *Print the name of Person 4 from page 2.*

Last Name

First Name MI

2 **How is this person related to Person 1?** *Mark (X) ONE box.*

- ☐ Husband/wife
- ☐ Natural-born son/daughter
- ☐ Adopted son/daughter
- ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother/sister
- ☐ Father/mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- ☐ Roomer, boarder
- ☐ Housemate, roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Foster child
- ☐ Other nonrelative

3 **What is this person's sex?** *Mark (X) ONE box.*

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

4 **What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?**

Age on April 1, 2000

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

7 **What is this person's marital status?**

- ☐ Now married
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Never married

Person 4 (continued)

8a. At any time since February 1, 2000, has this person attended regular school or college? *Include only nursery school or preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.*

- ☐ No, has not attended since February 1 → *Skip to 9*
- ☐ Yes, public school, public college
- ☐ Yes, private school, private college

b. What grade or level was this person attending? *Mark (X) ONE box.*

- ☐ Nursery school, preschool
- ☐ Kindergarten
- ☐ Grade 1 to grade 4
- ☐ Grade 5 to grade 8
- ☐ Grade 9 to grade 12
- ☐ College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)
- ☐ Graduate or professional school *(for example: medical, dental, or law school)*

9. What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED? *Mark (X) ONE box. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received.*

- ☐ No schooling completed
- ☐ Nursery school to 4th grade
- ☐ 5th grade or 6th grade
- ☐ 7th grade or 8th grade
- ☐ 9th grade
- ☐ 10th grade
- ☐ 11th grade
- ☐ 12th grade, **NO DIPLOMA**
- ☐ **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE** — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent *(for example: GED)*
- ☐ Some college credit, but less than 1 year
- ☐ 1 or more years of college, no degree
- ☐ Associate degree *(for example: AA, AS)*
- ☐ Bachelor's degree *(for example: BA, AB, BS)*
- ☐ Master's degree *(for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)*
- ☐ Professional degree *(for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)*
- ☐ Doctorate degree *(for example: PhD, EdD)*

10. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?

(For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukrainian, and so on.)

11a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 12*

b. What is this language?

(For example: Korean, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

- ☐ Very well
- ☐ Well
- ☐ Not well
- ☐ Not at all

12. Where was this person born?

- ☐ In the United States — *Print name of state.*
- ☐ Outside the United States — *Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.*

13. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

- ☐ Yes, born in the United States → *Skip to 15a*
- ☐ Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
- ☐ Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
- ☐ Yes, a U.S. citizen by naturalization
- ☐ No, not a citizen of the United States

14. When did this person come to live in the United States? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Year

15a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1995)?

- ☐ Person is under 5 years old → *Skip to 33*
- ☐ Yes, this house → *Skip to 16*
- ☐ No, outside the United States — *Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., below; then skip to 16.*
- ☐ No, different house in the United States

Person 4 (continued)

15 **b. Where did this person live 5 years ago?**

Name of city, town, or post office

Did this person live inside the limits of the city or town?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, outside the city/town limits

Name of county

Name of state

ZIP Code

16 **Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions:**

	Yes	No
a. Blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment?	☐	☐
b. A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying?	☐	☐

17 **Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities:**

	Yes	No
a. Learning, remembering, or concentrating?	☐	☐
b. Dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home?	☐	☐
c. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office?	☐	☐
d. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Working at a job or business?	☐	☐

18 **Was this person under 15 years of age on April 1, 2000?**

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 33*
- ☐ No

19 **a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 20a*

b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchild(ren) under the age of 18 who live(s) in this house or apartment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 20a*

c. How long has this grandparent been responsible for the(se) grandchild(ren)? *If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.*

- ☐ Less than 6 months
- ☐ 6 to 11 months
- ☐ 1 or 2 years
- ☐ 3 or 4 years
- ☐ 5 years or more

20 **a. Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, military Reserves, or National Guard?** *Active duty does not include training for the Reserves or National Guard, but DOES include activation, for example, for the Persian Gulf War.*

- ☐ Yes, now on active duty
- ☐ Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
- ☐ No, training for Reserves or National Guard only → *Skip to 21*
- ☐ No, never served in the military → *Skip to 21*

b. When did this person serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces? *Mark* (X) *a box for EACH period in which this person served.*

- ☐ April 1995 or later
- ☐ August 1990 to March 1995 (including Persian Gulf War)
- ☐ September 1980 to July 1990
- ☐ May 1975 to August 1980
- ☐ Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
- ☐ February 1955 to July 1964
- ☐ Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
- ☐ World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
- ☐ Some other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

- ☐ Less than 2 years
- ☐ 2 years or more

Person 4 (continued)

21 **LAST WEEK, did this person do ANY work for either pay or profit?** *Mark [X] the "Yes" box even if the person worked only 1 hour, or helped without pay in a family business or farm for 15 hours or more, or was on active duty in the Armed Forces.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 25a*

22 **At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?** *If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.*

a. Address (Number and street name)

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, outside the city/town limits

d. Name of county

e. Name of U.S. state or foreign country

f. ZIP Code

23 **a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** *If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark [X] the box of the one used for most of the distance.*

- ☐ Car, truck, or van
- ☐ Bus or trolley bus
- ☐ Streetcar or trolley car
- ☐ Subway or elevated
- ☐ Railroad
- ☐ Ferryboat
- ☐ Taxicab
- ☐ Motorcycle
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ Walked
- ☐ Worked at home → *Skip to 27*
- ☐ Other method

If "Car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone
- ☐ 2 people
- ☐ 3 people
- ☐ 4 people
- ☐ 5 or 6 people
- ☐ 7 or more people

24 **a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes

Answer questions 25–26 for persons who did not work for pay or profit last week. Others skip to 27.

25 **a. LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?**

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 25c*
- ☐ No

b. LAST WEEK, was this person TEMPORARILY absent from a job or business?

- ☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. → *Skip to 26*
- ☐ No → *Skip to 25d*

c. Has this person been informed that he or she will be recalled to work within the next 6 months OR been given a date to return to work?

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 25e*
- ☐ No

d. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 26*

e. LAST WEEK, could this person have started a job if offered one, or returned to work if recalled?

- ☐ Yes, could have gone to work
- ☐ No, because of own temporary illness
- ☐ No, because of all other reasons *(in school, etc.)*

26 **When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1995 to 2000
- ☐ 1994 or earlier, or never worked → *Skip to 31*

Person 4 (continued)

38 **Industry or Employer** — *Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give the information for his/her last job or business since 1995.*

a. **For whom did this person work?** *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark [X] this box →* ☐ *and print the branch of the Armed Forces.*

Name of company, business, or other employer

b. **What kind of business or industry was this?** *Describe the activity at location where employed. (For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto repair shop, bank)*

c. **Is this mainly** — *Mark [X] ONE box.*

- ☐ Manufacturing?
- ☐ Wholesale trade?
- ☐ Retail trade?
- ☐ Other *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*?

39 **Occupation**

a. **What kind of work was this person doing?** *(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, auto mechanic, accountant)*

b. **What were this person's most important activities or duties?** *(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, repairing automobiles, reconciling financial records)*

40 **Was this person** — *Mark [X] ONE box.*

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE-FOR-PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- ☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee *(city, county, etc.)*
- ☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

41 a. **LAST YEAR, 1999, did this person work at a job or business at any time?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 31*

b. **How many weeks did this person work in 1999?** *Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.*

Weeks

c. **During the weeks WORKED in 1999, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK?**

Usual hours worked each WEEK

42 **INCOME IN 1999** — *Mark [X] the "Yes" box for each income source received during 1999 and enter the total amount received during 1999 to a maximum of $999,999. Mark [X] the "No" box if the income source was not received. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark [X] the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.*

For income received jointly, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark [X] the "No" box for the other person. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

a. **Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs** — *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$. 00

☐ No

b. **Self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships** — *Report NET income after business expenses.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$. 00 ☐ Loss

☐ No

Person 4 (continued)

c. Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00 ☐ Loss

☐ No

d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

e. Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

f. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — *Do NOT include Social Security.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — *Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or sale of a home.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

What was this person's total income in 1999? *Add entries in questions 31a—31h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark* X *the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.*

Annual amount — *Dollars*

☐ None OR $, .00 ☐ Loss

Are there more people living here? If yes, continue with Person 5.

Person

Your answers help your community plan for the future.

What is this person's name? *Print the name of Person 5 from page 2.*

Last Name

First Name MI

How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark* X *ONE box.*

- ☐ Husband/wife
- ☐ Natural-born son/daughter
- ☐ Adopted son/daughter
- ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother/sister
- ☐ Father/mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- ☐ Roomer, boarder
- ☐ Housemate, roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Foster child
- ☐ Other nonrelative

What is this person's sex? *Mark* X *ONE box.*

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?

Age on April 1, 2000

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

Person 5 (continued)

NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5 **Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?** *Mark* ☒ *the* **"No"** *box if* **not** *Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.*

- ☐ **No**, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.*

6 **What is this person's race?** *Mark* ☒ *one or* ***more races*** *to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.*

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race.*
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

7 **What is this person's marital status?**

- ☐ Now married
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Never married

8a. **At any time since February 1, 2000, has this person attended regular school or college?** *Include only nursery school or preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.*

- ☐ No, has not attended since February 1 → *Skip to 9*
- ☐ Yes, public school, public college
- ☐ Yes, private school, private college

8b. **What grade or level was this person attending?** *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*

- ☐ Nursery school, preschool
- ☐ Kindergarten
- ☐ Grade 1 to grade 4
- ☐ Grade 5 to grade 8
- ☐ Grade 9 to grade 12
- ☐ College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)
- ☐ Graduate or professional school *(for example: medical, dental, or law school)*

9 **What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED?** *Mark* ☒ *ONE box. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received.*

- ☐ No schooling completed
- ☐ Nursery school to 4th grade
- ☐ 5th grade or 6th grade
- ☐ 7th grade or 8th grade
- ☐ 9th grade
- ☐ 10th grade
- ☐ 11th grade
- ☐ 12th grade, **NO DIPLOMA**
- ☐ **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE** — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent *(for example: GED)*
- ☐ Some college credit, but less than 1 year
- ☐ 1 or more years of college, no degree
- ☐ Associate degree *(for example: AA, AS)*
- ☐ Bachelor's degree *(for example: BA, AB, BS)*
- ☐ Master's degree *(for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)*
- ☐ Professional degree *(for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)*
- ☐ Doctorate degree *(for example: PhD, EdD)*

10 **What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?**

(For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukrainian, and so on.)

Person 5 (continued)

11 **a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 12*

b. What is this language?

(For example: Korean, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

- ☐ Very well
- ☐ Well
- ☐ Not well
- ☐ Not at all

12 **Where was this person born?**

- ☐ In the United States — *Print name of state.*
- ☐ Outside the United States — *Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.*

13 **Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?**

- ☐ Yes, born in the United States → *Skip to 15a*
- ☐ Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
- ☐ Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
- ☐ Yes, a U.S. citizen by naturalization
- ☐ No, not a citizen of the United States

14 **When did this person come to live in the United States?** *Print numbers in boxes.*

Year

15 **a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1995)?**

- ☐ Person is under 5 years old → *Skip to 33*
- ☐ Yes, this house → *Skip to 16*
- ☐ No, outside the United States — *Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., below; then skip to 16.*
- ☐ No, different house in the United States

16 **b. Where did this person live 5 years ago?**

Name of city, town, or post office

Did this person live inside the limits of the city or town?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, outside the city/town limits

Name of county

Name of state

ZIP Code

17a **Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions:**

	Yes	No
a. Blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment?	☐	☐
b. A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying?	☐	☐

17b **Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities:**

	Yes	No
a. Learning, remembering, or concentrating?	☐	☐
b. Dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home?	☐	☐
c. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office?	☐	☐
d. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Working at a job or business?	☐	☐

18 **Was this person under 15 years of age on April 1, 2000?**

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 33*
- ☐ No

Person 5 (continued)

19 **a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 20a*

b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchild(ren) under the age of 18 who live(s) in this house or apartment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 20a*

c. How long has this grandparent been responsible for the(se) grandchild(ren)? *If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.*

- ☐ Less than 6 months
- ☐ 6 to 11 months
- ☐ 1 or 2 years
- ☐ 3 or 4 years
- ☐ 5 years or more

20 **a. Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, military Reserves, or National Guard?** *Active duty does not include training for the Reserves or National Guard, but DOES include activation, for example, for the Persian Gulf War.*

- ☐ Yes, now on active duty
- ☐ Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
- ☐ No, training for Reserves or National Guard only → *Skip to 21*
- ☐ No, never served in the military → *Skip to 21*

b. When did this person serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces? *Mark ☒ a box for EACH period in which this person served.*

- ☐ April 1995 or later
- ☐ August 1990 to March 1995 (including Persian Gulf War)
- ☐ September 1980 to July 1990
- ☐ May 1975 to August 1980
- ☐ Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
- ☐ February 1955 to July 1964
- ☐ Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
- ☐ World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
- ☐ Some other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

- ☐ Less than 2 years
- ☐ 2 years or more

21 **LAST WEEK, did this person do ANY work for either pay or profit?** *Mark ☒ the "Yes" box even if the person worked only 1 hour, or helped without pay in a family business or farm for 15 hours or more, or was on active duty in the Armed Forces.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 25a*

22 **At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?** *If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.*

a. Address (Number and street name)

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, outside the city/town limits

d. Name of county

e. Name of U.S. state or foreign country

f. ZIP Code

23 **a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** *If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark ☒ the box of the one used for most of the distance.*

- ☐ Car, truck, or van
- ☐ Bus or trolley bus
- ☐ Streetcar or trolley car
- ☐ Subway or elevated
- ☐ Railroad
- ☐ Ferryboat
- ☐ Taxicab
- ☐ Motorcycle
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ Walked
- ☐ Worked at home → *Skip to 27*
- ☐ Other method

Person 5 (continued)

If "Car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone
- ☐ 2 people
- ☐ 3 people
- ☐ 4 people
- ☐ 5 or 6 people
- ☐ 7 or more people

a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes

Answer questions 25–26 for persons who did not work for pay or profit last week. Others skip to 27.

a. LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 25c*
- ☐ No

b. LAST WEEK, was this person TEMPORARILY absent from a job or business?

- ☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. → *Skip to 26*
- ☐ No → *Skip to 25d*

c. Has this person been informed that he or she will be recalled to work within the next 6 months OR been given a date to return to work?

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 25e*
- ☐ No

d. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 26*

e. LAST WEEK, could this person have started a job if offered one, or returned to work if recalled?

- ☐ Yes, could have gone to work
- ☐ No, because of own temporary illness
- ☐ No, because of all other reasons *(in school, etc.)*

When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1995 to 2000
- ☐ 1994 or earlier, or never worked → *Skip to 31*

Industry or Employer — *Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give the information for his/her last job or business since 1995.*

a. For whom did this person work? *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark ☒ this box →* ☐ *and print the branch of the Armed Forces.*

Name of company, business, or other employer

b. What kind of business or industry was this? *Describe the activity at location where employed. (For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto repair shop, bank)*

c. Is this mainly — *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Manufacturing?
- ☐ Wholesale trade?
- ☐ Retail trade?
- ☐ Other *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*?

Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing? *(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, auto mechanic, accountant)*

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties? *(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, repairing automobiles, reconciling financial records)*

Person 5 (continued)

29 **Was this person** — *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE-FOR-PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- ☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee *(city, county, etc.)*
- ☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

30 **a. LAST YEAR, 1999, did this person work at a job or business at any time?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 31*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1999? *Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.*

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1999, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK?

Usual hours worked each WEEK

31 **INCOME IN 1999** — *Mark ☒ the "Yes" box for each income source received during 1999 and enter the total amount received during 1999 to a maximum of $999,999. Mark ☒ the "No" box if the income source was not received. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark ☒ the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.*

For income received jointly, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark ☒ the "No" box for the other person. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships — *Report NET income after business expenses.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00 ☐ Loss

☐ No

c. Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00 ☐ Loss

☐ No

d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

e. Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

f. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — *Do NOT include Social Security.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — *Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or sale of a home.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

32 **What was this person's total income in 1999?** *Add entries in questions 31a—31h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark ☒ the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.*

Annual amount — *Dollars*

☐ None OR $, .00 ☐ Loss

33 **Are there more people living here? If yes, continue with Person 6.**

Person 6

Housing information helps your community plan for police and fire protection.

What is this person's name? *Print the name of Person 6 from page 2.*

Last Name

First Name MI

How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark [X] ONE box.*

- [ ] Husband/wife
- [ ] Natural-born son/daughter
- [ ] Adopted son/daughter
- [ ] Stepson/stepdaughter
- [ ] Brother/sister
- [ ] Father/mother
- [ ] Grandchild
- [ ] Parent-in-law
- [ ] Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- [ ] Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- [ ] Roomer, boarder
- [ ] Housemate, roommate
- [ ] Unmarried partner
- [ ] Foster child
- [ ] Other nonrelative

What is this person's sex? *Mark [X] ONE box.*

- [ ] Male
- [ ] Female

What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?

Age on April 1, 2000

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? *Mark [X] the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.*

- [ ] No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- [ ] Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- [ ] Yes, Puerto Rican
- [ ] Yes, Cuban
- [ ] Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.*

What is this person's race? *Mark [X] one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.*

- [ ] White
- [ ] Black, African Am., or Negro
- [ ] American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*

- [ ] Asian Indian
- [ ] Chinese
- [ ] Filipino
- [ ] Japanese
- [ ] Korean
- [ ] Vietnamese
- [ ] Other Asian — *Print race.*
- [ ] Native Hawaiian
- [ ] Guamanian or Chamorro
- [ ] Samoan
- [ ] Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*

- [ ] Some other race — *Print race.*

What is this person's marital status?

- [ ] Now married
- [ ] Widowed
- [ ] Divorced
- [ ] Separated
- [ ] Never married

Person 6 (continued)

8a. At any time since February 1, 2000, has this person attended regular school or college? *Include only nursery school or preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.*

- ☐ No, has not attended since February 1 → *Skip to 9*
- ☐ Yes, public school, public college
- ☐ Yes, private school, private college

b. What grade or level was this person attending? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Nursery school, preschool
- ☐ Kindergarten
- ☐ Grade 1 to grade 4
- ☐ Grade 5 to grade 8
- ☐ Grade 9 to grade 12
- ☐ College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)
- ☐ Graduate or professional school *(for example: medical, dental, or law school)*

9. What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED? *Mark ☒ ONE box. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received.*

- ☐ No schooling completed
- ☐ Nursery school to 4th grade
- ☐ 5th grade or 6th grade
- ☐ 7th grade or 8th grade
- ☐ 9th grade
- ☐ 10th grade
- ☐ 11th grade
- ☐ 12th grade, **NO DIPLOMA**
- ☐ **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE** — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent *(for example: GED)*
- ☐ Some college credit, but less than 1 year
- ☐ 1 or more years of college, no degree
- ☐ Associate degree *(for example: AA, AS)*
- ☐ Bachelor's degree *(for example: BA, AB, BS)*
- ☐ Master's degree *(for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)*
- ☐ Professional degree *(for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)*
- ☐ Doctorate degree *(for example: PhD, EdD)*

10. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?

(For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukrainian, and so on.)

11a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 12*

b. What is this language?

(For example: Korean, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

- ☐ Very well
- ☐ Well
- ☐ Not well
- ☐ Not at all

12. Where was this person born?

- ☐ In the United States — *Print name of state.*
- ☐ Outside the United States — *Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.*

13. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

- ☐ Yes, born in the United States → *Skip to 15a*
- ☐ Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
- ☐ Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
- ☐ Yes, a U.S. citizen by naturalization
- ☐ No, not a citizen of the United States

14. When did this person come to live in the United States? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Year

15a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1995)?

- ☐ Person is under 5 years old → *Skip to 33*
- ☐ Yes, this house → *Skip to 16*
- ☐ No, outside the United States — *Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., below; then skip to 16.*
- ☐ No, different house in the United States

Person 6 (continued)

15 **b. Where did this person live 5 years ago?**

Name of city, town, or post office

Did this person live inside the limits of the city or town?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, outside the city/town limits

Name of county

Name of state

ZIP Code

16 **Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions:**

	Yes	No
a. Blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment?	☐	☐
b. A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying?	☐	☐

17 **Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities:**

	Yes	No
a. Learning, remembering, or concentrating?	☐	☐
b. Dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home?	☐	☐
c. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office?	☐	☐
d. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Working at a job or business?	☐	☐

18 **Was this person under 15 years of age on April 1, 2000?**

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 33*
- ☐ No

19 **a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 20a*

b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchild(ren) under the age of 18 who live(s) in this house or apartment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 20a*

c. How long has this grandparent been responsible for the(se) grandchild(ren)? *If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.*

- ☐ Less than 6 months
- ☐ 6 to 11 months
- ☐ 1 or 2 years
- ☐ 3 or 4 years
- ☐ 5 years or more

20 **a. Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, military Reserves, or National Guard?** *Active duty does not include training for the Reserves or National Guard, but DOES include activation, for example, for the Persian Gulf War.*

- ☐ Yes, now on active duty
- ☐ Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
- ☐ No, training for Reserves or National Guard only → *Skip to 21*
- ☐ No, never served in the military → *Skip to 21*

b. When did this person serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces? *Mark (X) a box for EACH period in which this person served.*

- ☐ April 1995 or later
- ☐ August 1990 to March 1995 (including Persian Gulf War)
- ☐ September 1980 to July 1990
- ☐ May 1975 to August 1980
- ☐ Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
- ☐ February 1955 to July 1964
- ☐ Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
- ☐ World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
- ☐ Some other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

- ☐ Less than 2 years
- ☐ 2 years or more

Person 6 (continued)

21 **LAST WEEK, did this person do ANY work for either pay or profit?** *Mark [X] the "Yes" box even if the person worked only 1 hour, or helped without pay in a family business or farm for 15 hours or more, or was on active duty in the Armed Forces.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 25a*

22 **At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?** *If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.*

a. Address (Number and street name)

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, outside the city/town limits

d. Name of county

e. Name of U.S. state or foreign country

f. ZIP Code

23 **a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** *If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark [X] the box of the one used for most of the distance.*

- ☐ Car, truck, or van
- ☐ Bus or trolley bus
- ☐ Streetcar or trolley car
- ☐ Subway or elevated
- ☐ Railroad
- ☐ Ferryboat
- ☐ Taxicab
- ☐ Motorcycle
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ Walked
- ☐ Worked at home → *Skip to 27*
- ☐ Other method

→ **If "Car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.**

23 **b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Drove alone
- ☐ 2 people
- ☐ 3 people
- ☐ 4 people
- ☐ 5 or 6 people
- ☐ 7 or more people

24 **a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes

→ **Answer questions 25–26 for persons who did not work for pay or profit last week. Others skip to 27.**

25 **a. LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?**

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 25c*
- ☐ No

b. LAST WEEK, was this person TEMPORARILY absent from a job or business?

- ☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. → *Skip to 26*
- ☐ No → *Skip to 25d*

c. Has this person been informed that he or she will be recalled to work within the next 6 months OR been given a date to return to work?

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 25e*
- ☐ No

d. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 26*

e. LAST WEEK, could this person have started a job if offered one, or returned to work if recalled?

- ☐ Yes, could have gone to wor'
- ☐ No, because of own temporary illness
- ☐ No, because of all other reasons *(in school, etc.)*

26 **When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1995 to 2000
- ☐ 199[illegible] or earlier, or never worked → *Skip to 31*

Person 6 (continued)

37 **Industry or Employer** — *Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give the information for his/her last job or business since 1995.*

a. For whom did this person work? *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark* ☒ *this box →* ☐ *and print the branch of the Armed Forces.*

Name of company, business, or other employer

b. What kind of business or industry was this? *Describe the activity at location where employed. (For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto repair shop, bank)*

c. Is this mainly — *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*

- ☐ Manufacturing?
- ☐ Wholesale trade?
- ☐ Retail trade?
- ☐ Other *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*?

38 **Occupation**

a. What kind of work was this person doing? *(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, auto mechanic, accountant)*

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties? *(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, repairing automobiles, reconciling financial records)*

39 **Was this person** — *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE-FOR-PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- ☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee *(city, county, etc.)*
- ☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

40 **a. LAST YEAR, 1999, did this person work at a job or business at any time?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 31*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1999? *Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.*

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1999, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK?

Usual hours worked each WEEK

41 **INCOME IN 1999** — *Mark* ☒ *the "Yes" box for each income source received during 1999 and enter the total amount received during 1999 to a maximum of $999,999. Mark* ☒ *the "No" box if the income source was not received. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark* ☒ *the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.*

For income received jointly, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark ☒ *the "No" box for the other person. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.*

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*

- ☐ Yes — Annual amount — *Dollars*

  $, .00
- ☐ No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships — *Report NET income after business expenses.*

- ☐ Yes — Annual amount — *Dollars*

  $, .00 ☐ Loss
- ☐ No

Person 6 (continued)

31 **c. Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts** — *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00 ☐ Loss

☐ No

d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

e. Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

f. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — *Do NOT include Social Security.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — *Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or sale of a home.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

32 **What was this person's total income in 1999?** *Add entries in questions 31a—31h; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark (X) the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.*

Annual amount — *Dollars*

☐ None OR $, .00 ☐ Loss

33 **Thank you for completing your official U.S. Census form. If there are more than six people at this address, the Census Bureau may contact you for the same information about these people.**

PLEASE DO NOT FILL OUT THIS FORM.
This is not an official census form. It is for informational purposes only.

United States
Census 2000

This is the official form for all the people at this address. It is quick and easy, and your answers are protected by law. Complete the Census and help your community get what it needs — today and in the future!

Start Here

Please use a black or blue pen.

1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2000?

Number of people

INCLUDE in this number:
- foster children, roomers, or housemates
- people staying here on April 1, 2000 who have no other permanent place to stay
- people living here most of the time while working, even if they have another place to live

DO NOT INCLUDE in this number:
- college students living away while attending college
- people in a correctional facility, nursing home, or mental hospital on April 1, 2000
- Armed Forces personnel living somewhere else
- people who live or stay at another place most of the time

2. Is this house, apartment, or mobile home — *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*
- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?
- ☐ Rented for cash rent?
- ☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

3. Please answer the following questions for each person living in this house, apartment, or mobile home. Start with the name of one of the people living here who owns, is buying, or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If there is no such person, start with any adult living or staying here. We will refer to this person as Person 1.

What is this person's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name MI

4. What is Person 1's telephone number? *We may call this person if we don't understand an answer.*

Area Code + Number

5. What is Person 1's sex? *Mark* ☒ *ONE box.*
- ☐ Male ☐ Female

6. What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth?

Age on April 1, 2000

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 7 and 8.

7. Is Person 1 Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? *Mark* ☒ *the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.*
- ☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.*

8. What is Person 1's race? *Mark* ☒ *one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.*
- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian ☐ Japanese ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Chinese ☐ Korean ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Filipino ☐ Vietnamese ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race.* ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 2.

OMB No. 0607-0856; Approval Expires 12/31/2000

Form D-61A

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Person 2

1. **What is Person 2's name?** *Print name below.*
Last Name

First Name MI

2. **How is this person related to Person 1?** *Mark ☒ ONE box.*
- ☐ Husband/wife
- ☐ Natural-born son/daughter
- ☐ Adopted son/daughter
- ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother/sister
- ☐ Father/mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:
- ☐ Roomer, boarder
- ☐ Housemate, roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Foster child
- ☐ Other nonrelative

3. **What is this person's sex?** *Mark ☒ ONE box.*
☐ Male ☐ Female

4. **What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?**
Age on April 1, 2000 — *Print numbers in boxes.* Month Day Year of birth

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.**

5. **Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?** *Mark ☒ the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.*
- ☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.*

6. **What is this person's race?** *Mark ☒ one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.*
- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*

- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race.*
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*

- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

→ **If more people live here, continue with Person 3.**

Person 3

1. **What is Person 3's name?** *Print name below.*
Last Name

First Name MI

2. **How is this person related to Person 1?** *Mark ☒ ONE box.*
- ☐ Husband/wife
- ☐ Natural-born son/daughter
- ☐ Adopted son/daughter
- ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother/sister
- ☐ Father/mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:
- ☐ Roomer, boarder
- ☐ Housemate, roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Foster child
- ☐ Other nonrelative

3. **What is this person's sex?** *Mark ☒ ONE box.*
☐ Male ☐ Female

4. **What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?**
Age on April 1, 2000 — *Print numbers in boxes.* Month Day Year of birth

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.**

5. **Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?** *Mark ☒ the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.*
- ☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.*

6. **What is this person's race?** *Mark ☒ one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.*
- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*

- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race.*
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*

- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

→ **If more people live here, continue with Person 4.**

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Person 4

1. What is Person 4's name? *Print name below.*
Last Name

First Name MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*
- ☐ Husband/wife
- ☐ Natural-born son/daughter
- ☐ Adopted son/daughter
- ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother/sister
- ☐ Father/mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:
- ☐ Roomer, boarder
- ☐ Housemate, roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Foster child
- ☐ Other nonrelative

3. What is this person's sex? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*
☐ Male ☐ Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?
Age on April 1, 2000 — *Print numbers in boxes.* Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? *Mark ☒ the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.*
- ☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.*

6. What is this person's race? *Mark ☒ one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.*
- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race.*
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 5.

Person 5

1. What is Person 5's name? *Print name below.*
Last Name

First Name MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*
- ☐ Husband/wife
- ☐ Natural-born son/daughter
- ☐ Adopted son/daughter
- ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother/sister
- ☐ Father/mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:
- ☐ Roomer, boarder
- ☐ Housemate, roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Foster child
- ☐ Other nonrelative

3. What is this person's sex? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*
☐ Male ☐ Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?
Age on April 1, 2000 — *Print numbers in boxes.* Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? *Mark ☒ the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.*
- ☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.*

6. What is this person's race? *Mark ☒ one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.*
- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race.*
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 6.

INFORMATION COPY

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Person 6

1. **What is Person 6's name?** *Print name below.*
   Last Name

   First Name MI

2. **How is this person related to Person 1?** *Mark ☒ ONE box.*
   - ☐ Husband/wife
   - ☐ Natural-born son/daughter
   - ☐ Adopted son/daughter
   - ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter
   - ☐ Brother/sister
   - ☐ Father/mother
   - ☐ Grandchild
   - ☐ Parent-in-law
   - ☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
   - ☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.* →

   If NOT RELATED to Person 1:
   - ☐ Roomer, boarder
   - ☐ Housemate, roommate
   - ☐ Unmarried partner
   - ☐ Foster child
   - ☐ Other nonrelative

3. **What is this person's sex?** *Mark ☒ ONE box.*
   ☐ Male ☐ Female

4. **What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?** *Print numbers in boxes.*
   Age on April 1, 2000 — Month — Day — Year of birth

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→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.**

5. **Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?** *Mark ☒ the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.*
   - ☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
   - ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
   - ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
   - ☐ Yes, Cuban
   - ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.*

6. **What is this person's race?** *Mark ☒ one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.*
   - ☐ White
   - ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
   - ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
   - ☐ Asian Indian
   - ☐ Japanese
   - ☐ Native Hawaiian
   - ☐ Chinese
   - ☐ Korean
   - ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
   - ☐ Filipino
   - ☐ Vietnamese
   - ☐ Samoan
   - ☐ Other Asian — *Print race.*
   - ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*
   - ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

→ **If more people live here, list their names on the back of this page in the spaces provided.**

Please turn to go to last page.

Persons 7 – 12

If you didn't have room to list everyone who lives in this house or apartment, please list the others below. *You may be contacted by the Census Bureau for the same information about these people.*

Person 7 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 8 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 9 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 10 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 11 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 12 — Last Name

First Name MI

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The Census Bureau estimates that, for the average household, this form will take about 10 minutes to complete, including the time for reviewing the instructions and answers. Comments about the estimate should be directed to the Associate Director for Finance and Administration, Attn: Paperwork Reduction Project 0607-0856, Room 3104, Federal Building 3, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Respondents are not required to respond to any information collection unless it displays a valid approval number from the Office of Management and Budget.

Thank you for completing your official U.S. Census 2000 form.

The "Informational Copy" shows the content of the United States Census 2000 "short" form questionnaire. Each household will receive either a short form (100-percent questions) or a long form (100-percent and sample questions). The short form questionnaire contains 6 population questions and 1 housing question. On average, about 5 in every 6 households will receive the short form. The content of the forms resulted from reviewing the 1990 census data, consulting with federal and non-federal data users, and conducting tests.

For additional information about Census 2000, visit our website at **www.census.gov** or write to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

A. JIC1 B. JIC2 C. JIC3 D. JIC4

000046

Census 2010

The Census must count every person living in the United States on April 1, 2010.

Before you answer Question 1, count the people living in this house, apartment, or mobile home using our guidelines.

- Count all people, including babies, who live and sleep here most of the time.

The Census Bureau also conducts counts in institutions and other places, so:

- Do not count anyone living away either at college or in the Armed Forces.
- Do not count anyone in a nursing home, jail, prison, detention facility, etc., on April 1, 2010.
- Leave these people off your form, even if they will return to live here after they leave college, the nursing home, the military, jail, etc. Otherwise, they may be counted twice.

The Census must also include people without a permanent place to stay, so:

- If someone who has no permanent place to stay is staying here on April 1, 2010, count that person. Otherwise, he or she may be missed in the census.

1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2010?

Number of people =

2. Were there any additional people staying here April 1, 2010 that you did not include in Question 1? *Mark [X] all that apply.*

- ☐ Children, such as newborn babies or foster children
- ☐ Relatives, such as adult children, spouses, or in-laws
- ☐ Nonrelatives, such as roommates or live-in baby sitters
- ☐ People staying here temporarily
- ☐ No additional people

3. Is this house, apartment, or mobile home — *Mark [X] ONE box.*

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? *Include home equity loans.*
- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?
- ☐ Rented?
- ☐ Occupied without payment of rent?

4. What is your telephone number? *We may call if we don't understand an answer.*

Area Code + Number

( ) – –

OMB No. 0607-0919-C: Approval Expires 12/31/2011.

Form D-61 (1-15-2009)

USCENSUSBUREAU

5. Please provide information for each person living here. Start with a person living here who owns or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If the owner or renter lives somewhere else, start with any adult living here. This will be Person 1.

What is Person 1's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name MI

6. What is Person 1's sex? *Mark [X] ONE box.*

☐ Male ☐ Female

7. What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth?

Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2010	Month of birth	Day	Year of birth

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 8 about Hispanic origin and Question 9 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.**

8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- ☐ No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.*

9. What is Person 1's race? *Mark [X] one or more boxes.*

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.*
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

10. Does Person 1 sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

☐ No ☐ Yes — *Mark [X] all that apply.*

- ☐ In college housing
- ☐ In the military
- ☐ At a seasonal or second residence
- ☐ For child custody
- ☐ In jail or prison
- ☐ In a nursing home
- ☐ For another reason

→ **If more people were counted in Question 1, continue with Person 2.**

INFORMATIONAL COPY ONLY

1. Print name of [redacted]

Last Name

First Name MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark* X *ONE box.*

- ☐ Husband or wife
- ☐ Biological son or daughter
- ☐ Adopted son or daughter
- ☐ Stepson or stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother or sister
- ☐ Father or mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative
- ☐ Roomer or boarder
- ☐ Housemate or roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Other nonrelative

3. What is this person's sex? *Mark* X *ONE box.*

☐ Male ☐ Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?
Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.
Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2010 | Month | Day | Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- ☐ No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.*

6. What is this person's race? *Mark* X *one or more boxes.*

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.*
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

7. Does this person sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

☐ No ☐ Yes — *Mark* X *all that apply.*

- ☐ In college housing
- ☐ In the military
- ☐ At a seasonal or second residence
- ☐ For child custody
- ☐ In jail or prison
- ☐ In a nursing home
- ☐ For another reason

→ If more people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, continue with Person 3.

1. Print name of [redacted]

Last Name

First Name MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark* X *ONE box.*

- ☐ Husband or wife
- ☐ Biological son or daughter
- ☐ Adopted son or daughter
- ☐ Stepson or stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother or sister
- ☐ Father or mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative
- ☐ Roomer or boarder
- ☐ Housemate or roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Other nonrelative

3. What is this person's sex? *Mark* X *ONE box.*

☐ Male ☐ Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?
Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.
Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2010 | Month | Day | Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- ☐ No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.*

6. What is this person's race? *Mark* X *one or more boxes.*

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.*
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

7. Does this person sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

☐ No ☐ Yes — *Mark* X *all that apply.*

- ☐ In college housing
- ☐ In the military
- ☐ At a seasonal or second residence
- ☐ For child custody
- ☐ In jail or prison
- ☐ In a nursing home
- ☐ For another reason

→ If more people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, continue with Person 4.

INFORMATIONAL COPY

1. Print name of [redacted]

Last Name

First Name MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark* X *ONE box.*

- ☐ Husband or wife
- ☐ Biological son or daughter
- ☐ Adopted son or daughter
- ☐ Stepson or stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother or sister
- ☐ Father or mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative
- ☐ Roomer or boarder
- ☐ Housemate or roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Other nonrelative

3. What is this person's sex? *Mark* X *ONE box.*

☐ Male ☐ Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?
Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.
Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2010 | Month | Day | Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- ☐ No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.*

6. What is this person's race? *Mark* X *one or more boxes.*

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.*
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

7. Does this person sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

☐ No ☐ Yes — *Mark* X *all that apply.*

- ☐ In college housing
- ☐ In the military
- ☐ At a seasonal or second residence
- ☐ For child custody
- ☐ In jail or prison
- ☐ In a nursing home
- ☐ For another reason

→ If more people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, continue with Person 6.

1. Print name of [redacted]

Last Name

First Name MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark* X *ONE box.*

- ☐ Husband or wife
- ☐ Biological son or daughter
- ☐ Adopted son or daughter
- ☐ Stepson or stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother or sister
- ☐ Father or mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative
- ☐ Roomer or boarder
- ☐ Housemate or roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Other nonrelative

3. What is this person's sex? *Mark* X *ONE box.*

☐ Male ☐ Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?
Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.
Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2010 | Month | Day | Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- ☐ No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.*

6. What is this person's race? *Mark* X *one or more boxes.*

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.*
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

7. Does this person sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

☐ No ☐ Yes — *Mark* X *all that apply.*

- ☐ In college housing
- ☐ In the military
- ☐ At a seasonal or second residence
- ☐ For child custody
- ☐ In jail or prison
- ☐ In a nursing home
- ☐ For another reason

→ If more people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, continue with Person 6.

INFORMATION COPY

1. Print name of [redacted]

Last Name

First Name MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark [X] ONE box.*

- ☐ Husband or wife
- ☐ Biological son or daughter
- ☐ Adopted son or daughter
- ☐ Stepson or stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother or sister
- ☐ Father or mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative
- ☐ Roomer or boarder
- ☐ Housemate or roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Other nonrelative

3. What is this person's sex? *Mark [X] ONE box.*

☐ Male ☐ Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?
Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.
Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2010 | Month | Day | Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- ☐ No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.*

6. What is this person's race? *Mark [X] one or more boxes.*

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.*
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.*
- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

7. Does this person sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

☐ No ☐ Yes — *Mark [X] all that apply.*

- ☐ In college housing
- ☐ In the military
- ☐ At a seasonal or second residence
- ☐ For child custody
- ☐ In jail or prison
- ☐ In a nursing home
- ☐ For another reason

→ If more than six people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, turn the page and continue.

[redacted]

Form D-61 (1-15-2010)

→ *If more people live here, turn the page and continue.*

INFORMATIONAL COPY

Use this section to complete information for the rest of the people you counted in Question 1 on the front page. *We may call for additional information about them.*

Last Name | First Name | MI

Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Age on April 1, 2010

Date of Birth: Month | Day | Year

Related to Person 1? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Last Name | First Name | MI

Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Age on April 1, 2010

Date of Birth: Month | Day | Year

Related to Person 1? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Last Name | First Name | MI

Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Age on April 1, 2010

Date of Birth: Month | Day | Year

Related to Person 1? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Last Name | First Name | MI

Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Age on April 1, 2010

Date of Birth: Month | Day | Year

Related to Person 1? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Last Name | First Name | MI

Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Age on April 1, 2010

Date of Birth: Month | Day | Year

Related to Person 1? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Last Name | First Name | MI

Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Age on April 1, 2010

Date of Birth: Month | Day | Year

Related to Person 1? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Thank you for completing your official 2010 Census form.

JIC1 — JIC2

INFORMATIONAL COPY

13190012

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

THE American Community Survey

This booklet shows the content of the American Community Survey questionnaire.

INFORMATIONAL COPY

Please complete this form and return it as soon as possible after receiving it in the mail.

This form asks for information about the people who are living or staying at the address on the mailing label and about the house, apartment, or mobile home located at the address on the mailing label.

If you need help or have questions about completing this form, please call **1-800-354-7271**. The telephone call is free.

Telephone Device for the Deaf (TDD): Call 1-800-582-8330. The telephone call is free.

¿NECESITA AYUDA? Si usted habla español y necesita ayuda para completar su cuestionario, llame sin cargo alguno al **1-877-833-5628.** Usted también puede pedir un cuestionario en español o completar su entrevista por teléfono con un entrevistador que habla español.

For more information about the American Community Survey, visit our web site at: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

USCENSUSBUREAU

FORM ACS-1(INFO)(2010)XFI

OMB No. 0607-0810

13190020

Person 1

(Person 1 is the person living in your first household in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start with the name of any adult living or staying here.)

1 What is Person 1's name?
Last Name (Please print) | First Name | MI

2 How is this person related to Person 1?
Person 1

3 What is Person 1's sex? Mark (X) ONE box.
Male | Female

4 What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth?
Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.
Age (in years)
Print numbers in boxes.
Month | Day | Year of birth

5 Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?
No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
Yes, Puerto Rican
Yes, Cuban
Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.

6 What is Person 1's race? Mark (X) one or more races.
White
Black, African Am., or Negro
American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.
Asian Indian | Japanese | Native Hawaiian
Chinese | Korean | Guamanian or Chamorro
Filipino | Vietnamese | Samoan
Other Asian — Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.
Other Pacific Islander — Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.
Some other race — Print race.

Person 2

1 What is Person 2's name?
Last Name (Please print) | First Name | MI

2 How is this person related to Person 1? Mark (X) ONE box.
Husband or wife
Son or daughter
Adopted son or daughter
Stepson or stepdaughter
Brother or sister
Father or mother
Grandchild
Parent-in-law
Son-in-law or daughter-in-law
Other relative
Roomer or boarder
Housemate or roommate
Unmarried partner
Foster child
Other nonrelative

3 What is Person 2's sex? Mark (X) ONE box.
Male | Female

4 What is Person 2's age and what is Person 2's date of birth?
Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.
Age (in years)
Print numbers in boxes.
Month | Day | Year of birth

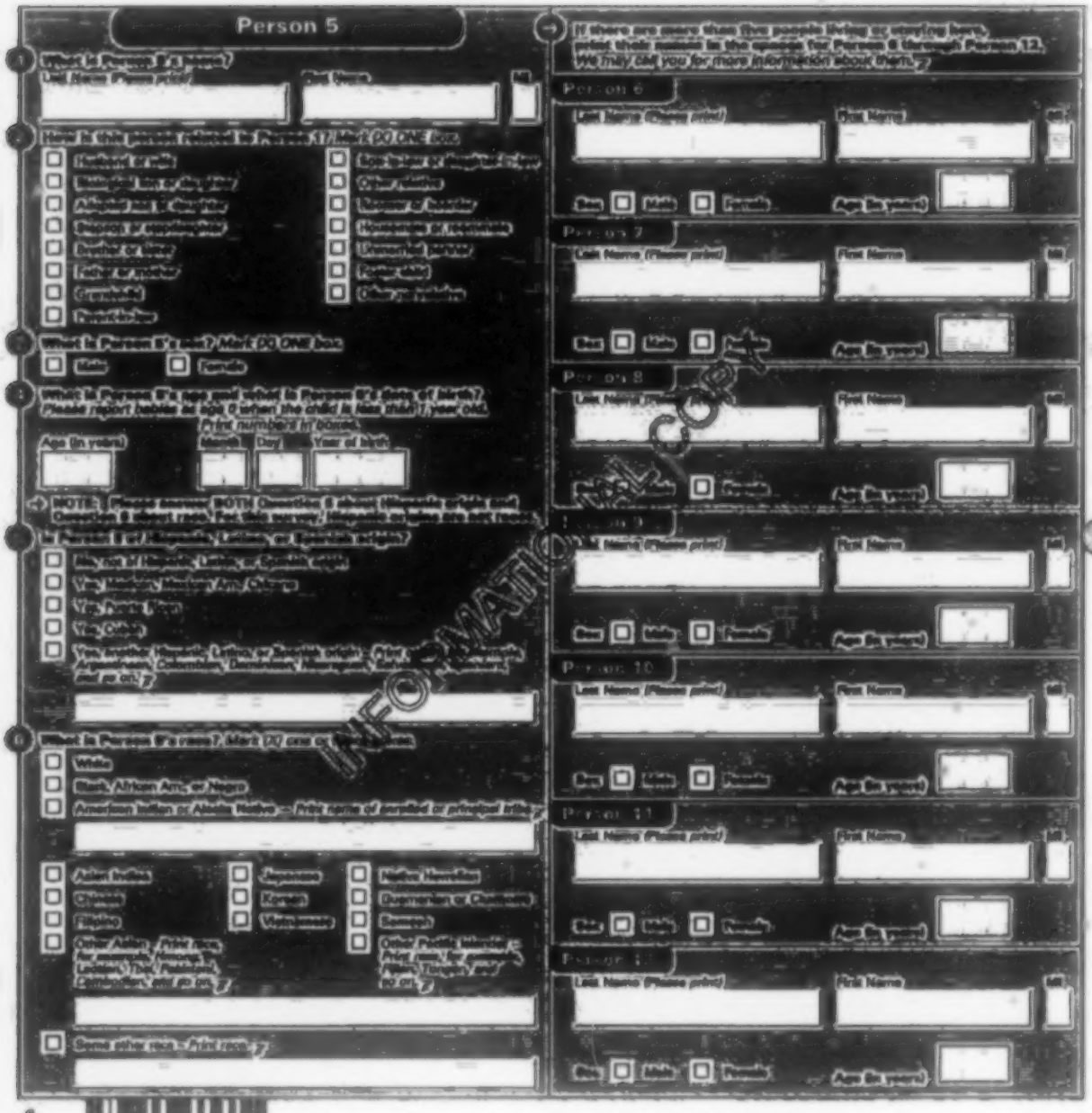
5 Is Person 2 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?
No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
Yes, Puerto Rican
Yes, Cuban
Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.

6 What is Person 2's race? Mark (X) one or more races.
White
Black, African Am., or Negro
American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.
Asian Indian | Japanese | Native Hawaiian
Chinese | Korean | Guamanian or Chamorro
Filipino | Vietnamese | Samoan
Other Asian — Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.
Other Pacific Islander — Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.
Some other race — Print race.

INFORMATIONAL COPY

2

13190038
Person 3
Person 4
3


Person 5
Person 6
Person 7
Person 8
Person 9
Person 10
Person 11
Person 12
Male
Female
Age (in years)
Year of birth
Print numbers in boxes.
Mark ONE box.
Mark ONE or more races.
White
Black, African Am, or Negro
Japanese
Korean
Vietnamese
Guamanian or Chamorro
Samoan
Other Asian
Other Pacific Islander
Some other race
INFORMATION ONLY

13190063
Housing

13190061

Housing (continued)

11 a. LAST MONTH, what was the cost of electricity for this home, apartment, or mobile home? (Use your best estimate.)

Last month's cost – Dollars

$ .00

OR

- Included in rent or condominium fee
- No charge or electricity not used

b. LAST MONTH, what was the cost of gas for this home, apartment, or mobile home?

Last month's cost – Dollars

$ .00

OR

- Included in rent or condominium fee
- Included in electricity payment entered above
- No charge or gas not used

c. In THE PAST 12 MONTHS, what was the cost of water and sewer for this home, apartment, or mobile home? If you have lived here less than 12 months, estimate the cost.

Past 12 months' cost – Dollars

$ .00

OR

- Included in rent or condominium fee
- No charge

d. In THE PAST 12 MONTHS, what was the cost of oil, coal, kerosene, wood, gas, or other heating fuel for this home, apartment, or mobile home? If you have lived here less than 12 months, estimate the cost.

Past 12 months' cost – Dollars

$ .00

OR

- Included in rent or condominium fee
- No charge or these fuels not used

9 IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in this household receive Food Stamps or a Food Stamp benefit card? Include any payments from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). DO NOT INCLUDE WIC or the National School Lunch Program.

- Yes
- No

10 Is this house, apartment, or mobile home part of a condominium?

- Yes → What is the monthly condominium fee? For renters, please only if you pay the condominium fee in addition to your rent. Other than renters, please only if applicable. "None" if N/A.

Monthly amount – Dollars

$ .00

OR

- None
- No

13 Is this house, apartment, or mobile home – Mark [X] ONE

- Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan, including home equity loans
- Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)
- Rented?
- Occupied without payment of rent? → SKIP to 15

14 Answer questions 15a and b if this house, apartment, or mobile home is RENTED. Otherwise, SKIP to question 16.

15 a. What is the monthly rent for this house, apartment, or mobile home?

Monthly amount – Dollars

$ .00

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- Yes
- No

Answer questions 16 – 22 if you or someone else in this household OWNS or IS BUYING this house, apartment, or mobile home. Otherwise, SKIP to question 23 on the next page.

16 About how much do you think this house, unit, apartment, or mobile home (and lot, if owned) would sell for if it were for sale?

Amount – Dollars

$ .00

17 What are the annual real estate taxes on this property?

Annual amount – Dollars

$ .00

OR

- None

18 What is the annual amount for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on this property?

Annual amount – Dollars

$ .00

OR

- None

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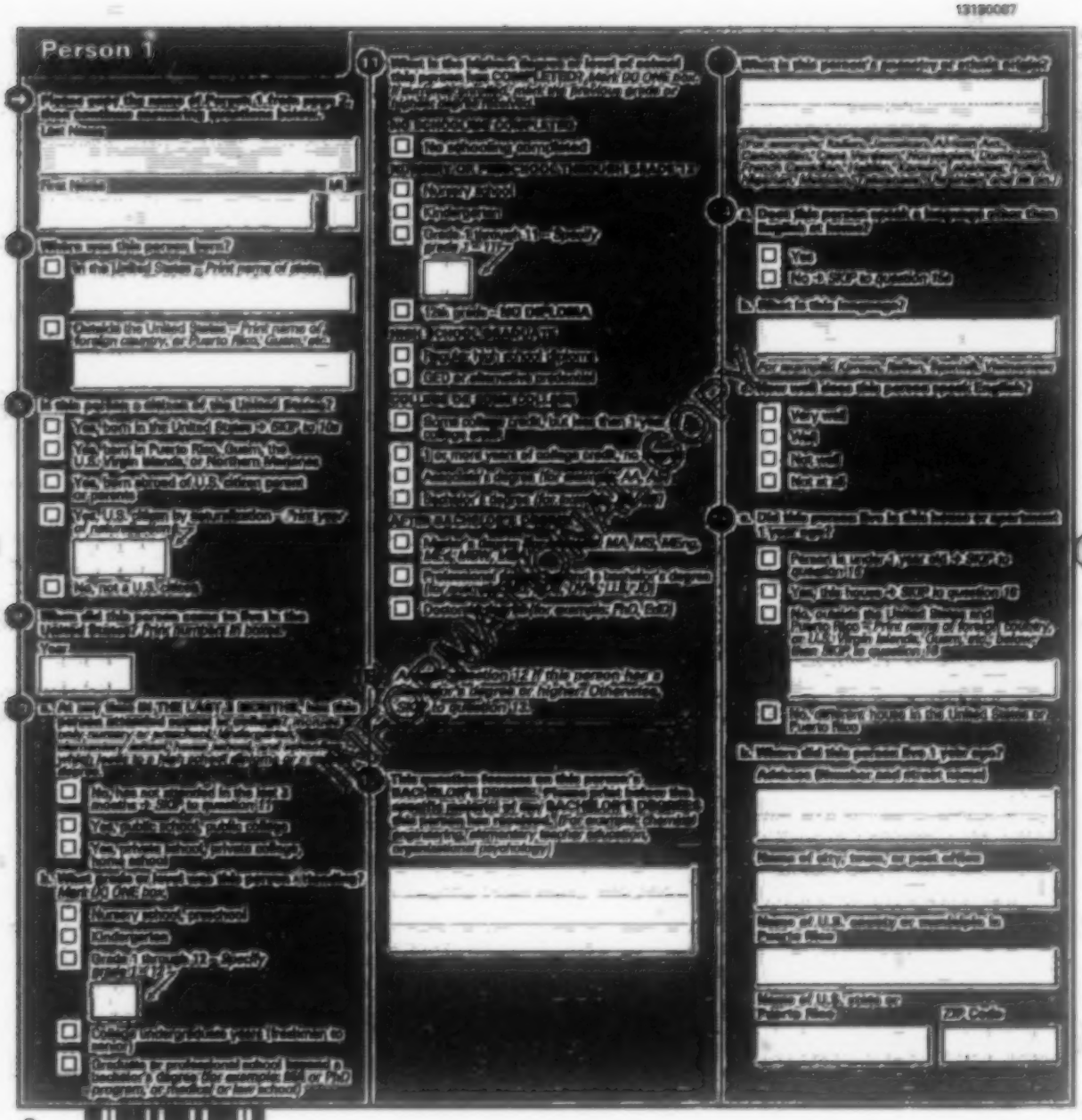
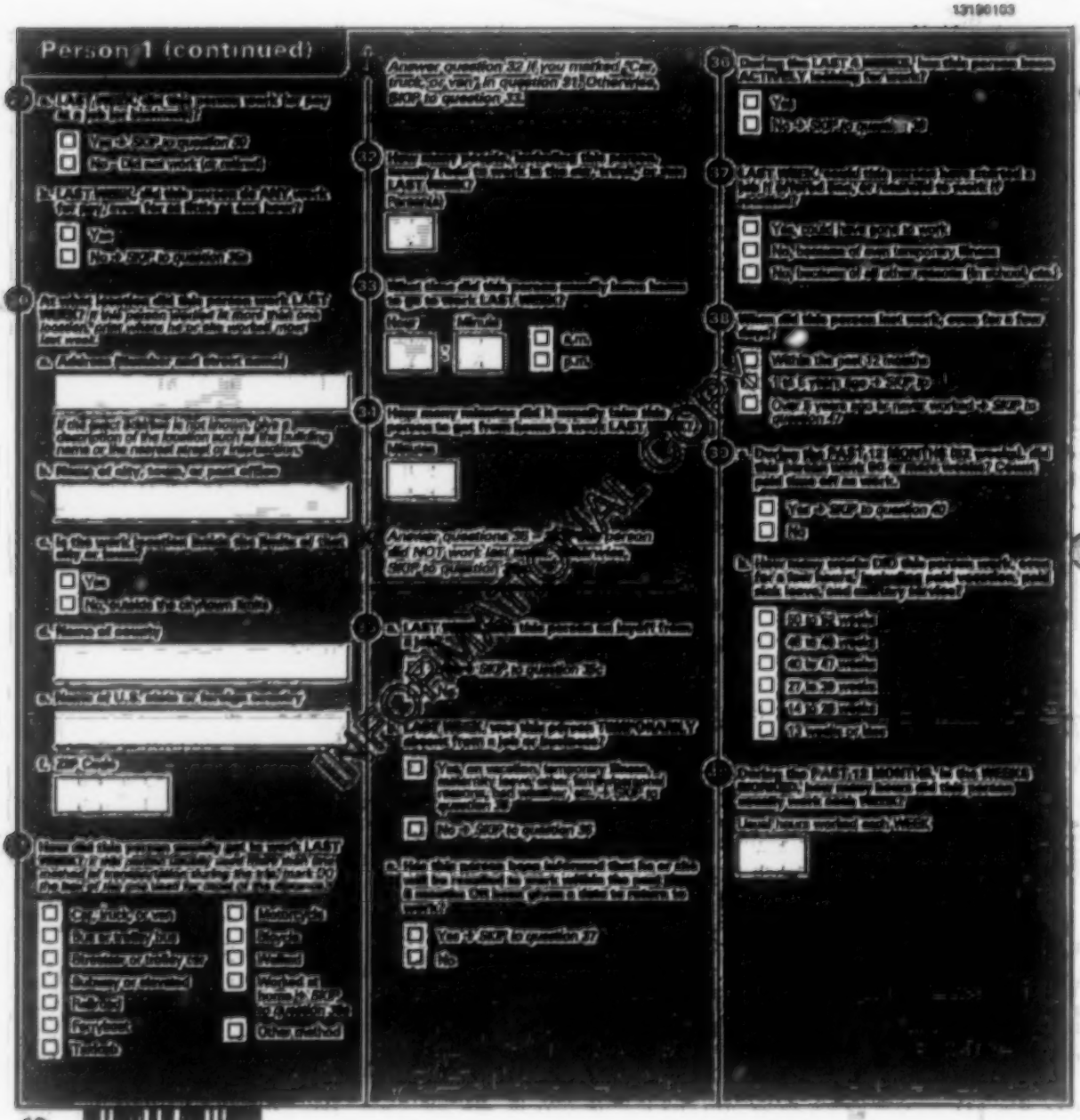
13100079
Housing (continued)
19
20
7

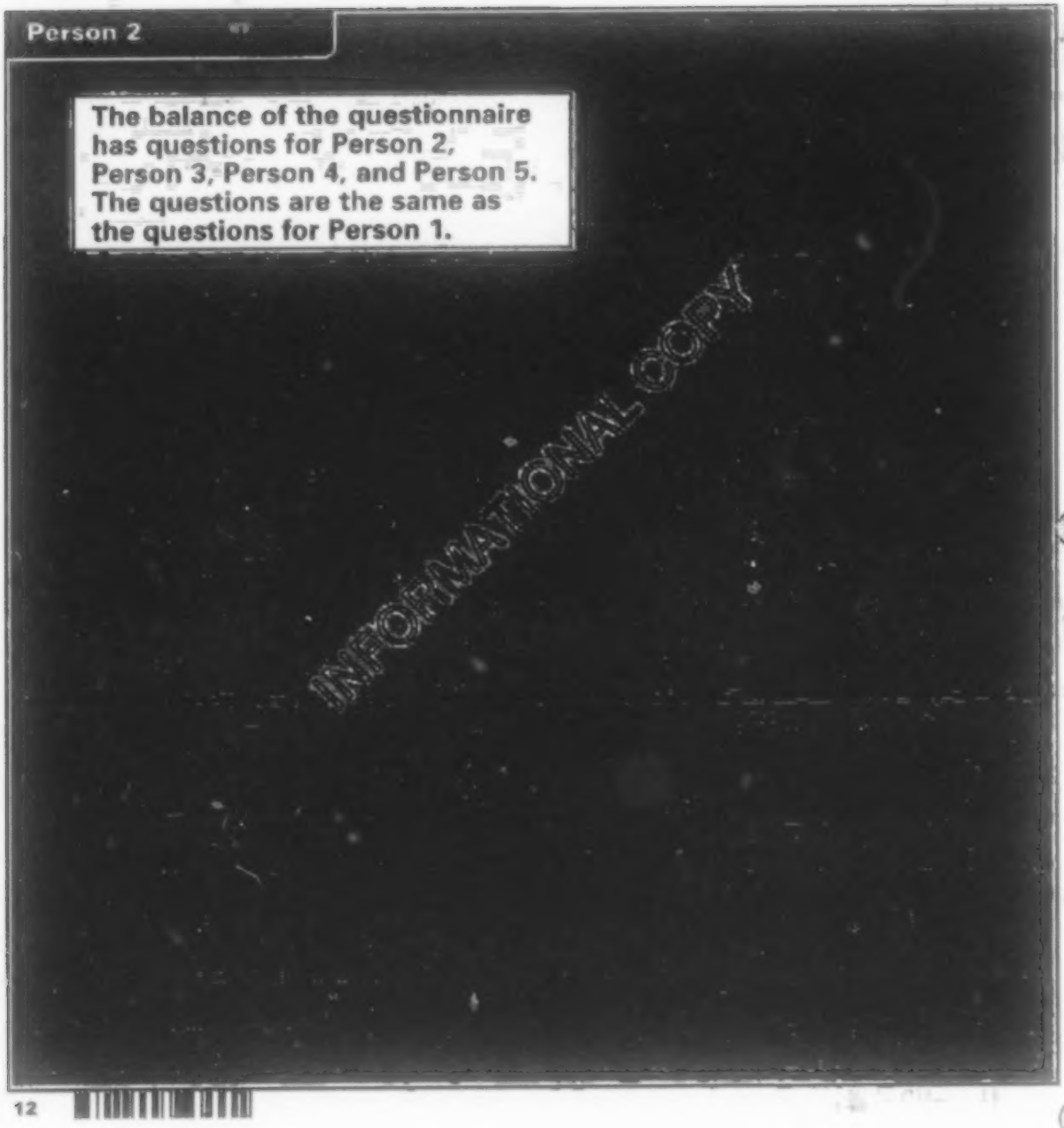

13190087
Person 1
Please fill one bubble.
Male
Female
Last Name
First Name
MI
Where was this person born?
In the United States → Print name of State.
Outside the United States → Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.
Is this person a citizen of the United States?
Yes, born in the United States → SKIP to 10
Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Mariana Islands
Yes, born abroad of U.S. citizen parent or parents
Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization → Print year of naturalization
No, not a U.S. citizen
Using the calendar, when was this person born?
Month
Day
Year
At any time, from 08/THE LAST 3 months, has this person been enrolled in regular school or college? Include only nursery or preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling that leads to a high school diploma or a GED. Include both public and private school or college.
No, has not attended in the last 3 months → SKIP to question 11
Yes, public school, public college
Yes, private school, private college, home school
What grade or level was this person attending? Mark ONE box.
Nursery school, preschool
Kindergarten
Grade 1 through 12 → Specify grade 1–12
College undergraduate (1st year, 2nd year, 3rd year, 4th year or higher, no degree)
Graduate or professional school (master's degree, such as MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA; or doctorate degree, such as PhD, EdD)
What is the highest level of school this person has COMPLETED? Mark ONE box.
If currently enrolled, mark the box for the highest grade or year completed.
No schooling completed
Nursery school
Kindergarten
Grade 1 through 11 → Specify grade 1–11
12th grade – NO DIPLOMA
High school graduate – diploma or the equivalent (for example, GED)
Some college credit, but less than 1 year
1 or more years of college credit, no degree
Associate's degree (for example, AA, AS)
Bachelor's degree (for example, BA, BS)
Master's degree (for example, MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
Professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree (for example, MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
Doctorate degree (for example, PhD, EdD)
Answer question 12 if this person has a Master's or Higher Otherwise, SKIP to question 13.
Was this person's MAJOR area of study in a bachelor's degree program, master's degree program, or doctorate degree program in science, engineering, or a science-related field?
Print name of major field of study
What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?
For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am, Cambodian, Dane, Hungarian, Colombian, French Canadian, Haitian, Taiwanese, Ecuadorian, Polish, Nigerian, Pakistani, Iranian, Samoan, Scottish, etc.
Does this person speak a language other than English at home?
Yes
No → SKIP to question 16
What is this language?
For example: Spanish, Italian, French, Vietnamese, Chinese, Hindi, Arabic, Korean, Tagalog, etc.
How well does this person speak English?
Very well
Well
Not well
Not at all
Did this person live in this house or apartment 1 year ago?
Person is under 1 year old → SKIP to question 18
Yes, this house → SKIP to question 18
No, outside the United States and Puerto Rico → Print name of foreign country or U.S. Island Area, such as Guam, etc. → then SKIP to question 18
No, another house in the United States or Puerto Rico
Where did this person live 1 year ago?
Address (Number and street name)
House or city, town, or post office
State or U.S. territory or Puerto Rico
ZIP Code
This question focuses on this person's MAIN job or business. If this person had more than one job, mark the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, mark the one for which this person had the most income.
Describe this person's job or business.
What were this person's most important activities or duties?
For example: monitored blood pressure, entered data, sold cars, taught 3rd grade, built houses, painted apartments, repaired transmissions, grew corn, directed a church choir, etc.
8

Person 1 (continued)


Person 1 (continued)
Answer question 32 if you marked 'Car, truck, or van' in question 31. Otherwise, SKIP to question 33.
Hours
Minutes
a.m.
p.m.
Yes
No
Within the past 12 months
1 to 2 years ago
Over 2 years ago
Other method
Walked
Bicycle
Motorcycle
Taxicab
Bus
Subway (MTA)
Ferryboat
Train (LIRR, Metro-North, or NJ Transit)
Car, truck, or van

Person 1 (continued)
12190111
11

93190129


Person 2
The balance of the questionnaire has questions for Person 2, Person 3, Person 4, and Person 5. The questions are the same as the questions for Person 1.
INFORMATIONAL COPY
12

13190277
27

13190286

Mailing Instructions

Please make sure you have...

- listed all names and answered the questions on pages 2, 3, and 4
- answered all Housing questions
- answered all Person questions for each person.

Then...

- put the completed questionnaire into the postage-paid return envelope. If the envelope has been misplaced, please mail the questionnaire to:

  U.S. Census Bureau
  P.O. Box 5240
  Jeffersonville, IN 47199-5240

- make sure the barcode above your address shows in the window of the return envelope.

Thank you for participating in the American Community Survey.

INFORMATIONAL COPY

For Census Bureau Use

POP	EDIT	PHONE		AIC1	AIC2
EDIT CLERK		TELEPHONE CLERK		AIC3	AIC4

The Census Bureau estimates that, for the average household, this form will take 38 minutes to complete, including the time for reviewing the instructions and answers. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: Paperwork Project 0607-0810, U.S. Census Bureau, 4600 Silver Hill Road, AMSD – 3K138, Washington, D.C. 20233. You may e-mail comments to Paperwork@census.gov; use "Paperwork Project 0607-0810" as the subject. Please DO NOT RETURN your questionnaire to this address. Use the enclosed preaddressed envelope to return your completed questionnaire.

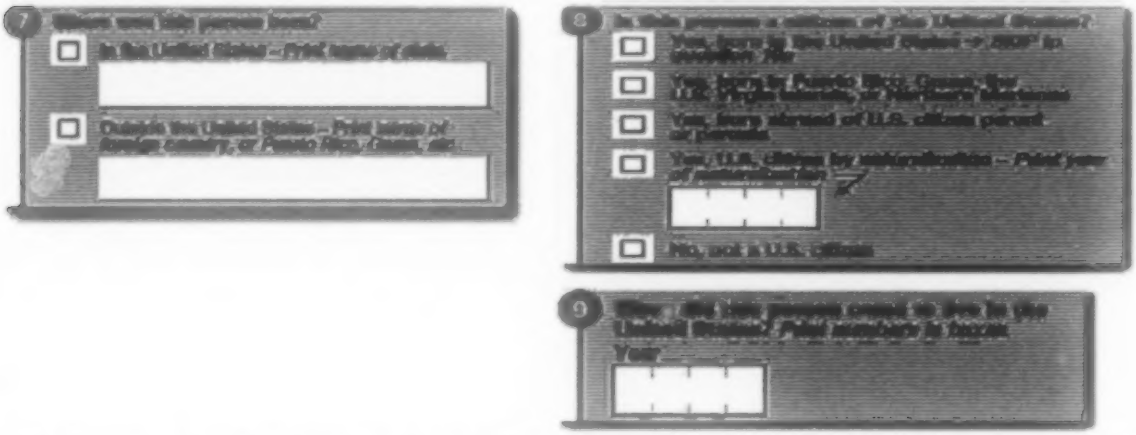
Respondents are not required to respond to any information collection unless it displays a valid approval number from the Office of Management and Budget. This 8-digit number appears in the bottom right on the front cover of this form.

Form ACS-1(INFO)(2010)KFI 05-14-2009

28

Why We Ask: Place of Birth, Citizenship and Year of Entry

We ask about place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry to provide statistics about citizens and the foreign-born population. These statistics are essential for agencies and policy makers setting and evaluating immigration policies and laws, understanding how different immigrant groups are assimilated, and monitoring against discrimination.



The questions as they appear on the 2014 ACS paper questionnaire. A question about "foreigners not naturalized" was first included in the Census of 1820, while a question on place of birth originated in 1850, and a year of entry question originated in 1890. These questions were transferred to the ACS when it replaced the Decennial Census long-form in 2005.

Examples of Federal Uses

- Required in the enforcement responsibilities under the Voting Rights Act's bilingual requirements to determine eligible voting populations for analysis and for presentation in federal litigation.
- Required to enforce against discrimination in education, employment, voting, financial assistance, and housing.
- Used in many reporting and research tasks to investigate whether there are differences for citizens and foreign-born individuals in education, employment, home ownership, health, income and many other areas of interest to policymakers.

Examples of Other Uses

State and local agencies use these statistics to understand the needs of all the groups in their communities over time. Some social, economic, or housing trends may have different impacts for different groups; understanding these changes may highlight future social and economic challenges. Advocacy groups use statistics about specific groups to understand current and future challenges and to advocate for policies that benefit their groups.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK IMMIGRATION COALITION, ET AL.,

Plaintiffs,

vs. Case No. 1:18-CF-05025-JMF

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, ET AL.,

Defendants.

Washington, D.C.

Thursday, August 30, 2018

Deposition of:

EARL COMSTOCK

called for oral examination by counsel for Plaintiffs, pursuant to notice, at the office of Arnold & Porter, 601 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C., before KAREN LYNN JORGENSON, RPR, CSR, CCR of Capital Reporting Company, beginning at 9:08 a.m., when were present on behalf of the respective parties:

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REDACTED

REDACTED

REDACTED

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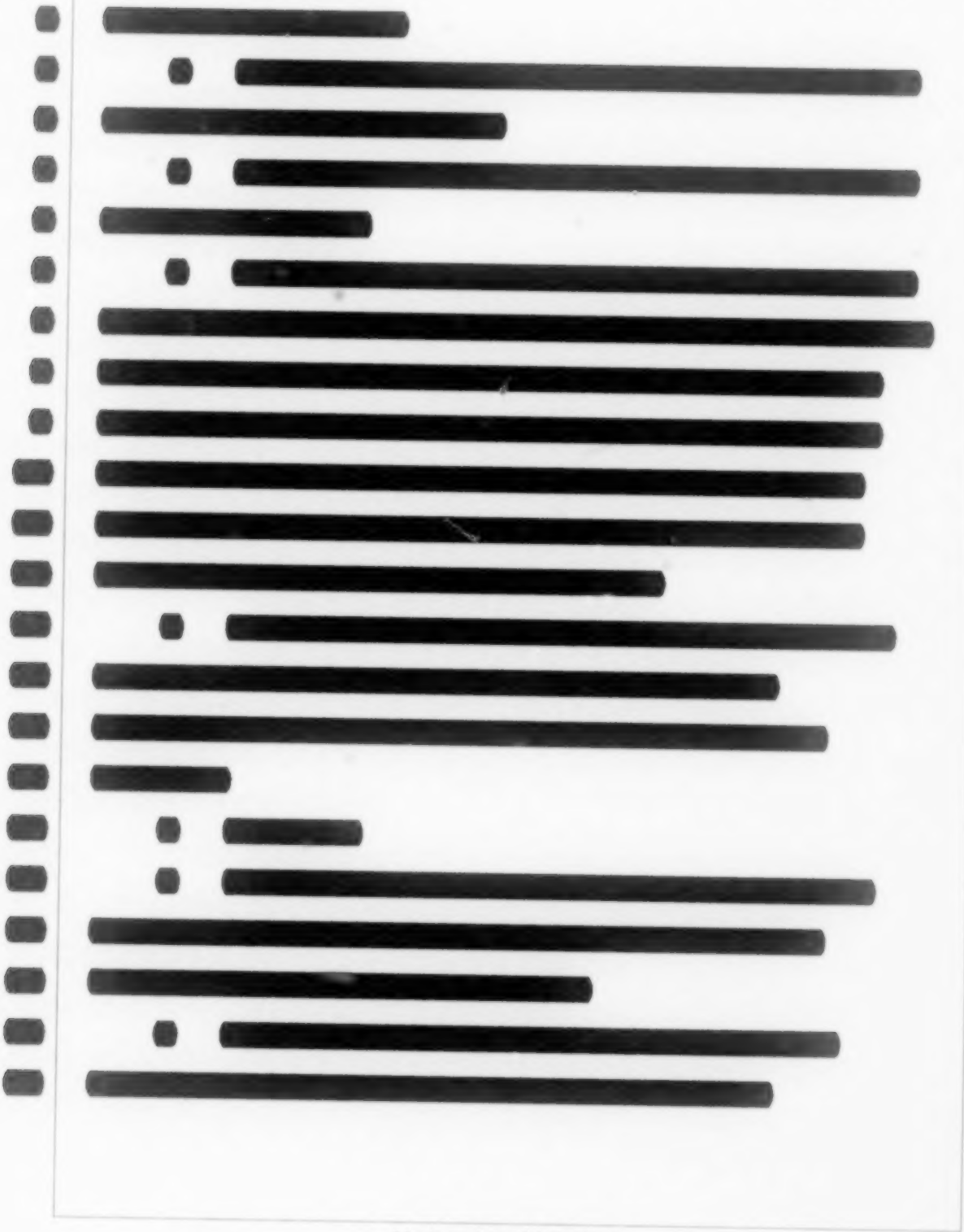

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2020 Census Program Management Review

Decennial Census Programs

U.S. Census Bureau

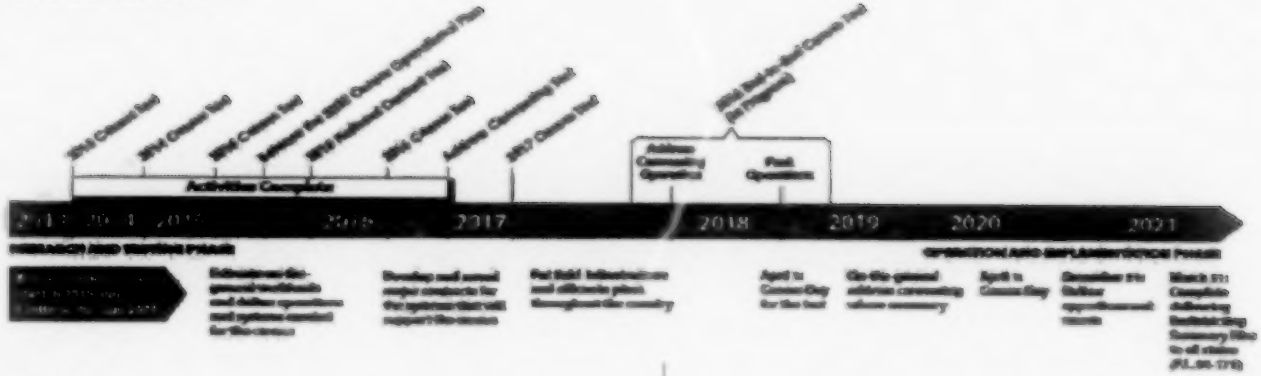
January 26, 2017

United States Census Bureau | U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

United States Census 2020

0005253

The 2020 Census
Where Are We Now

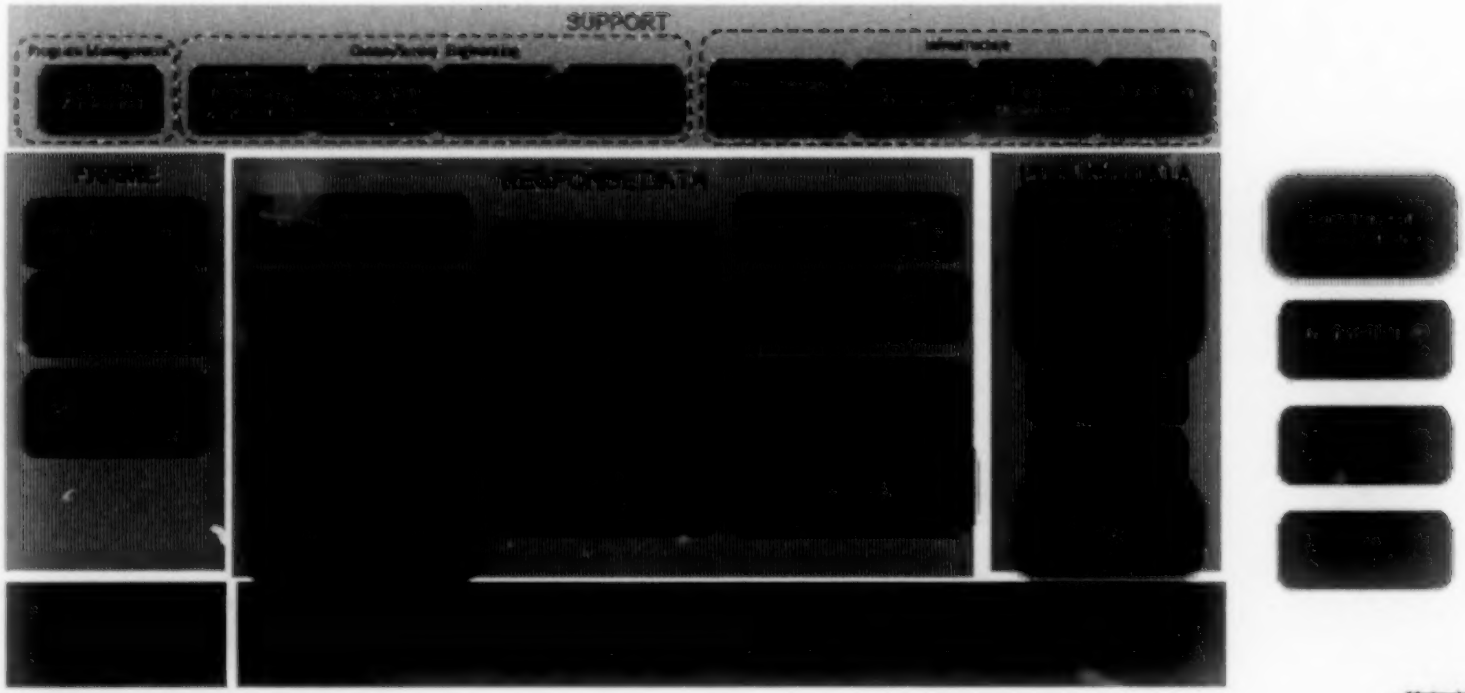


Key Activities:

- Making Key Decisions: Continuously make timely decisions based on research and evidence
- Awarding Key Contracts: Continue to award key contracts for the 2020 Census
- Planning and Execution of the 2018 End-to-End Census Test: Focuses on the overall integration of systems and operational procedures for 24 of the 35 operations of the 2020 Census
- Area Census Office Delineation: Identified number of and initial locations for early offices and initiated leasing and logistics processes. GSA initiated action on 40 early ACOs on July 13, 2017.
- Delivery of Questions to Congress: Title 13 requires the Census Bureau deliver to questions by March 31, 2018
- Operational Readiness
  - Field Infrastructure: Space, Decennial Logistics Management, Training, Recruiting, and Onboarding (planning underway)
  - Systems testing underway

The 2018 End-to-End Census Test

Operational Scope



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How a Question Becomes Part of the Census and ACS

Steps in the Process

Proposal
- A federal agency proposes a new or changed question.
- Request specifies frequency, geographic precision needed, and consideration of other sources.
- OMB and Census Bureau decide whether the change has merit.

Testing
- Wording options are created and tested.
- Question performance is evaluated in a field test.

Evaluation
- Test results are reviewed by the Census Bureau and requesting federal agency.
- The Census Bureau solicits public comment through a Federal Register Notice.

Decision
- A final decision is made in consultation with the OMB.
- If approved, the Census Bureau implements the change.